FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

Zhivkov's Luncheon Toast

AU251701 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 24 Oct 85 p 3

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the official luncheon given in honor of the Warsaw Pact states' delegations attending the session of the Political Consultative Committee, on 23 October in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the conference has ended. We adopted important decisions. It is from Sofia now that the collective voice of the Warsaw Pact countries will reach the world. This is a voice of wisdom and common sense, of confidence and faith in the peaceful future of our planet.

I think that we can be satisfied with our joint work. Our spirit of unity and comradely cooperation was the basis of the good results achieved.

We came together in Sofia, united by a sense of responsibility for the fate of European and worldwide peace.

The present session united us in the joint resolve to give, through unanimous foreign political actions, a new impetus to our peace offensive.

The present session is taking place on the eve of Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with President Reagan. The European and worldwide public await his meeting with justified interest. As representatives of the Warsaw Pact Organization we are firmly convinced that Comrade Gorbachev will do everything within his power to consolidate peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. We wish him success in his highly responsible and lofty mission.

The declaration we adopted represents a large platform of peace; it reflects a realistic view on the necessary measures for achieving a change for the better in European and international affairs.

Our attention was, above all, focused on the problems of Europe. This is quite natural. This is where the most acute military confrontation is taking place. Its further escalation risks the conflagration of a new conflict which will turn not only Europe but all countries into ashes.

The declaration quite correctly states that peace is indivisible. In order to preserve this peace and in order to consolidate it in our own homes, we must work for the solution of the global problems of our epoch and, above all, for the solution of disarmament problems.

We adopted a proposal on implementing large-scale scientific-technical cooperation, that should be devoted solely to peaceful goals. The launching of this initiative represents a new addition to our positive balance in foreign policy.

The freedom, independence, and comprehensive development of our countries are most closely linked to the consolidation of our political and defense alliance. The decision to extend the Warsaw Pact's term of validity confirmed once more that we are unrelentingly devoting our entire international prestige, as well as our economic and defense potential, to the cause of peace.

At the present session we once again expressed our aspiration to give even more substantial meaning to our fraternal friendship and mutual cooperation, and to perfect the mechanisms of our alliance activities, as well as our coordination and interaction in the political, economic, and ideological sectors, and in all spheres of social life.

I take the liberty to propose a toast:

-- to our unity and cohesion!
-- to the happiness and wellbeing of our countries and peoples!
-- to peace!
-- to your health, dear comrades!

Kadar Luncheon Toast

AU251535 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 85 p 3

[Toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the official luncheon given in honor of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Session delegations on 23 October in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, dear comrades, I would like to express my gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the friendly words he addressed to us. I share his evaluation about the work we accomplished. The present session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact -- our defense organization -- accomplished successful work.

In our countries and all over the world this session inspired great hopes. The world public awaited with interest the answers to the topical questions of international life which the socialist countries will give today. The communique we issued shows that our conference made a realistic evaluation of the international situation and warned about the dangers threatening mankind.

I think that international public opinion and the people throughout the world will consider promising the fact that we openly pointed out the dangers and at the same time expressed our conviction that; regardless of existing tension, peace can be preserved and the unfavorable processes in international life can be stopped and turned back.

It is very important that the conference confirmed once again an essential element of our policy -- the readiness today and in the future, to seek together with other peoples, with all true supporters of peace, and with all sober political forces, the path for preventing nuclear war and for expanding international cooperation.

Esteemed comrades, our conference proclaimed an unmistakable and honest program -- detente instead of tension; drawing closer together and holding businesslike negotiations; equal security instead of confrontation; an armament ceiling that should be as low as possible instead of an arms race; disarmament instead of rearmament; and peaceful relations, as well as mutually advantageous cooperation, instead of the threat to use force.

Thinking people who live in the capitalist countries are also becoming increasingly aware of the fact that this policy stems from the essence of our social system, which is socialism. The progressive forces in the world are relying with great hopes on the international activities of the socialist countries. The consistent and principled foreign policy and the flexible, peace initiatives of the Soviet Union play an important role in this respect.

Under the present circumstances of the tense international situation we are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the existence and the efficient functioning of the Warsaw Pact Organization represent very important guarantees for the security of our peoples and the defense of peace. I am convinced that the present session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact represents a new contribution to our common cause. We are convinced that in solid unity and with joint efforts we will be capable of achieving new results in eliminating the dangers threatening peace and in cooperating for the sake of social progress.

Dear comrades, on behalf of our delegation, and I think, on behalf of all participants in the session, I would like with all my heart to express gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and to the leaders of the BCP and of the Bulgarian Government for the comradely attention they surrounded us with and for their warm hospitality. I take advantage of this opportunity to wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people great success in building socialism and in efforts devoted to your country's prosperity.

I am closing my speech recalling that the next session of the Political Consultative Committee will be held in Budapest. This is a great honor for us. We invite you with heartfelt affection and expect you in our country's capital.

I propose a toast:

-- to our unity;
-- to our common cause of socialism and peace; and
-- to the health of our dear Bulgarian hosts and of all those here present!

UN ENVOY DELIVERS PACT DOCUMENT TO DE CUELLAR

AU261633 Sofia BTA in English 0814 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 26 (BTA corr.) -- Yesterday, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the U.N. received Mr. Boris Tsvetkov, permanent representative of Bulgaria to the U.N. commissioned by the Bulgarian Government. He handed to Mr. Perez de Cuellar the declaration "For Eliminating the Nuclear Threat and for a Positive Turn in the Situation in Europe and the World", adopted at the session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which took place in Sofia.

The declaration will be circulated as an official document of the U.N. for the 40th anniversary session of the General Assembly.

During the talks the secretary general of the U.N. was informed about the basic principles of this important document. He showed great interest for the results of the session and especially for the proposlas of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for halting of arms race, disarmament and turn towards detente.

The present 40th anniversary session of the General Assembly of the U.N. once again showed that the international organization sets its hopes on the forthcoming summit meeting between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, and Mr. Ronald Reagan, President of the U.S., which will take plece in Geneva, stressed Perez de Cuellar. He pointed out that this meeting opened the possibility for the removal of the present exacerbated international situation, a fatal threat for mankind.

CEMA INTEGRATION, ECONOMIC RELATIONS ENCOURAGED

AU211106 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 16 Oct 85 p 7

[Interview with Lajos Ficzere, member of the Hungarian section of the CEMA Legal Conference, by Robert Grenitzer: "CEMA -- With a Jurist's Eyes -- At the Center of Interests"; time and place not given -- first two paragraphs are paper's introduction]

[Text] Solving the tasks facing our economy and achieving our goals depend increasingly on the development of our foreign economic relations. It is a question of key importance for us to adjust to the accelerating processes of the world economy and it is vital to evaluate and take into consideration the developments in planning. In this situation the economic-technological cooperation of the CEMA countries, the acceleration of socialist economic intergration, and the better utilization of its possibilities leading to mutual advantages are all the more decisive. Experts of several scientific branches are active in the steady solution of economic policy tasks. Although a seemingly distance branch, jurisprudence is also involved in enriching the content of CEMA cooperation.

A doctoral thesis on the institutional legal bases of CEMA cooperation has been recently read at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the jury proposed the publication of the thesis in book form. We asked the author of the thesis, Lajos Ficzere -- who, in addition to his scientific activity as a member of the Hungarian section of the CEMA Legal Conference and head of a Hungarian group of legal experts is taking part in working out practical tasks aimed at modernizing and developing the organizational and legal system of CEMA -- to answer our questions.

The Subject of Research

Grenitzer: One opinion of your thesis was that it filled a gap in Hungarian legal literature. New areas or subjects no doubt attract scientists, but beyond this, what were the fundamental viewpoints that encouraged you to scientifically elaborate CEMA's institutional and legal system?

Ficzere: As the decisions of last year's summit meeting point out, CEMA's organizational and legal system -- although its basic principles have no doubt stood the test and are functioning successfully as a whole -- being an essential element of integration, requires considerable modernization and further development. Recognize that, with its particular means and methods, this system strongly affects the development of cooperation processes and plays a sizable role in the preparation of decisions; the system can encourage and stimulate development, but in a bad case it can also hinder and delay it.

The modernization of the institutional and legal system of cooperation -- the Legal Conference of CEMA is a forum created especially for this -- is complex and elaborate work. This is so first of all because, although the organizational and legal system of integration has developed around points close to the CEMA states' national management and legal systems, it, nevertheless, represents another quality compared to the national legal systems. Surveying the common features and contact areas of the states' management and legal parties, which naturally feature particular characteristics and specific solutions, is a demanding and exciting task. Defining possible variations of legal approach and legal standardization based on this, and their scientific foundation can at the same time provide efficient assistance in working out and further developing a modern comprehensive legal system of cooperation.

The scientific elaboration of the subject was urged also by the fact that the organizational and legal mechanism of CEMA is a sphere that conveys the national interests of the states and creates an institutional background for the implementation of the harmony between national and community interests as well as for the elimination of possible clashes and conflicts among them. Finally, I consider it important to mention one more circumstance. Domestic and foreign professional literature has so far paid relatively little attention to the elaboration of the constitutional and international legal aspects related to CEMA activity, in spite of the fact that some questions -- for example, the legal mechanism of the foreign trade turnover -- have not lacked the interest of experts so far.

Continuity and Changes

Grenitzer: You have mentioned the fundamental principles of cooperation as factors that constantly and steadily affect CEMA integration. Could we hear something also about the most important principles of CEMA?

Ficzere: Indeed, the principles of CEMA cooperation can also be interpreted as the trustees of the continuity of integration: Together with other elements of cooperation, they are asserted in the long run and simultaneously permeate the entire activity of the socialist economic community. The CEMA Charter determines the principles of cooperation. According to this, integration and cooperation among the states -- in harmony with the principle of socialist internationalism -- are created on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, respect for national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, full equal rights, mutual advantages, and mutual assistance. The above mentioned principles are completely in harmony with the generally accepted norms and principles of modern international law. At the same time they express the essence and the most important content-components of relations among the socialist countries.

As a result of their particular content, all the above mentioned principles have their own importance in this mechanism. I will refer, this time, only to some elements of the states' sovereign equality -- the principles of mutual advantages and mutual assistance -- and to their mutual relations. The principle of the states' sovereign equality is asserted more concretely in the normative rules determining CEMA's operational mechanism, above all in the decision-making system, although it permeates the entire cooperation. It manifests itself, among other things, in the fact that each state has an equal and similar representation in all CEMA's representation organs. Each state has an equal and similar voting right, no matter what question of cooperation is discussed. This is also expressed in the fact that the states have the same rights and obligations concerning their relations with CEMA as an international organization, and also concerning their relations with each other.

A firm expression of the states' sovereign equality in the decision-making system is the application of the principle of interestedness. Each state has the right to report its interest in any cooperation issue; in this way, a decision can be made only with the agreement of the interested country. At the same time, the states also have the right to distance themselves from a decision. Then they are not bound by the decision on the given issue. It is the exclusive right of each country to decide on interest or lack of interest. Therefore, no state can be forced to take part in or to distance themselves from any decision against its will. The principle of interestedness at the same time includes the fact that no country has the right to hinder the really interested countries in a given cooperation issue in the decision-making process; that is, it is impossible to use the principle of interestedness to prevent decision-making.

The principle of assertion of mutual advantages is clear and understandable to everyone; although this cannot be limited to a given concrete, unique economic-trade transaction, either. In judging the mutual advantages, in addition to the given economic-trade transaction, it is necessary to bear in mind the cooperation relations and contacts in their complex entirety, that is, the advantages for the countries in question stemming from the cooperation as a whole.

The interpretation of the principle of mutual assistance cannot be abstracted from other principles of cooperation. It is in close interrelation with these principles. It cannot, therefore, be interpreted as unilateral assistance that needs no compensation. CEMA integration cannot be based on a system of unilateral assistance. The goal is to take each other's interests into consideration, to work out and later implement economically founded, mutually advantageous solutions and measures in the system of integration relations.

Grenitzer: How can we evaluate the current state of the organizational and legal system of CEMA integration? What are the tasks related to its modernization?

Ficzere: Manifold activity is being carried out in order to make sure that the CEMA institutional system and the legal regulation of cooperation are able to fulfill the requirements of intensive economic management. In determining the tasks, we must take into consideration that, in the course of its development so far, a relatively differentiated and strongly proportionate organizational system has emerged in CEMA, a system that is still characterized in many ways by multiple-stage decisions and slowness. Further simplification of the organizational and decision-making system, making it more flexible, and the further development of coordination within the institutional importance structure that has emerged -- in view of the increasing importance of branch issues also affecting the operational sphere of the CEMA organ -- are no doubt also important and timely tasks today.

Ficzere: As far as the legal system of CEMA is concerned, there is a lot to do in spite of the extent of cooperation achieved above all in foreign trade, specialization [departmentalization] and cooperation, scientific and technological cooperation, and in other fields. Here, I would only like to mention a few problems that are considered important. CEMA integration is taking place at the same time both on macroeconomic, interstate relations, and on the microeconomic, intercompany level. In order to eliminate the combination and blending of the two areas, the main task is to create a desirable harmony in the institutional and legal systems among state and company integration. There is an agreement on developing the integration processes on company level which includes the providing of necessary conditions for establishing joint ventures. Of course, a stronger presence of integration on company level is not only a question of structure and law. This integration process is closely linked to a more widely used and more efficient employment of an economic regulation system of integration. The precondition of the process is cooperation in planning and a guarantee to establish an optimal harmony between commodities, finances, and relations on the socialist market.

Company Relations.

Grenitzer: What do you consider the most important thing in setting up a comprehensive structural and legal mechanism for a system of relations and cooperation on company level?

Ficzere: I would like to emphasize two areas: the first being to set up a legal mechanism of direct company relations in the CEMA states; the second, to establish and operate a terms of condition system that will serve the establishment of joint ventures in structural, legal, and naturally, in economic and financial fields. When the status of joint companies is defined, it is at the same time necessary to guarantee the integration of these ventures into the planning and management system of the country of residence, as well as to guarantee the individual and specific characteristics of the ventures differing from that of the firms in the country of residence.

It also has to be considered that the economic development of the CEMA states, and CEMA integration itself do not happen in isolation but within the conditions of an international economic system of relations, on a global scale of international work distribution. Hence, it is also necessary to modernize the legal mechanism of CEMA which regulates the operation of external relations. I am thinking of a modernization of the present regulatory system which would create a comprehensive legal basis -- in accord with the open nature of CEMA -- to enable a healthy development of integration and the international economic relations of the individual states.

GORBACHEV VISIT: FINAL STATEMENTS, PRESS PREVIEW

Statements at Airport

AU252108 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 25 (BTA) -- Today, before his departure from Bulgaria, the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, stated that he is leaving the country with excellent impressions.

In his statements, made at Sofia airport before a representative of the Bulgarian television, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev said: "The most important conclusion, which I draw from the friendly visit to fraternal Bulgaria and from the significant and cordial discussions with Mr. Todor Zhivkov and the other party and state leaders, from the meetings with the working people in Sofia, is that our common great work -- the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, which is rooted deep in history, is developing and strengthening. This is our greatest and most precious achievement and we must take constant cares for the tree of friendship, so that it could continue to grow and strengthen in the future, so that it could bear its fruit."

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union," continued Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, "and as Mr. Todor Zhivkov has said during our discussions, the Bulgarian Communist Party as well, will make everything possible for the deepening of the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship to the benefit of our countries."

The secretary general of the CC of the CPSU stressed that: "The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria is also an important factor for the consolidation of the socialist community, the international cooperation and the positions of the forces of peace. That is why I leave Bulgaria with excellent feelings."

"Everything that has been done during this visit is only a beginning, which will have its continuation," added Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev was seen off by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, by Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and by other members and alternate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, secretaries of the CC of the BCP, ministers, and public figures.

In his statement Mr. Todor Zhivkov agreed with Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's estimation, saying that: "The visit gives a new impetus to our further integration on the basis of the common aims and tasks, which we solve in connection with our own countries as well as in connection with the present international situation. What is more,"stressed Mr. Todor Zhivkov, "the sincerity, warmness, and brothership, which were characteristic of Mr. Gorbachev's visit to our country, the talks and negotiations which we held with him, are a good reason for me to say: We are able to and we will promote the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship and relations to a higher and qualitatively new stage."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial

AU251509 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 85 p 1, 4

[Editorial: "People's Republic of Bulgaria and USSR -- Forever Together"]

[Text] We greet the morning of 24 October 1985 with particularly elevated feelings of joy and pride, for today begins the stay in Bulgaria of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

His friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has begun at a protentous moment. The historic results of the recently concluded meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states are well known. They have confirmed in a most brilliant and forthright manner that the cause of socialism and the cause of peace are inseparable. The supreme body of the organization of the free and equal countries of the fraternal socialist community has marked out new directions for raising their curcial role in mankind's movement toward lasting peace, detente in international relations, the elimination for all time of the nuclear threat and the danger of war, and toward establishing everywhere in the world conditions for social progress, justice, understanding, and cooperation among all states, irrespective of their social order. The documents approved by the Political Consultative Committee reinforce still further the sound positions of the fraternal states, determined through their agreed foreign policy and through the tried and tested means of internationalist collective decisions. The concrete tasks in the field of the member states' agreed actions are based on a number of new peace initiatives and proposals by the Soviet Union -- the universally acknowledged vanguard of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world -- for a radical breakthrough in the trends of development of human civilization and for guaranteeing humanity's future.

The first leader of the Soviet Communists' Leninist party was welcomed to Bulgaria in a fraternal, exceptionally warm, and cordial manner last Monday [21 October], on his arrival at the head of the USSR's highranking representative delegation to the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

Our fraternal feelings of deep satisfaction at this friendly visit of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev are linked with the confidence that the visit will leave vivid lasting traces in the pure and sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, unbounded in its manifestations, historic results, and clear future prospects. We are convinced that, in complete accordance with the contemporary Leninist internationalist course of development and deepening of the fraternal ties between the parties and peoples of the two countries, this visit will be filled with manifestations of unity and unanimity, of comradely and creative businesslike discussion of the current trends of interaction between the BCP and CPSU, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

This firm confidence has been reinforced on numerous occasions by concrete decisions and deeds at the present stage of development of bilateral relations, among which the results of the working visit to the USSR of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at the beginning of June this year, have acquired vast significance. It has also been reinforced by Todor Zhivkov's cordial meetings and talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. During his visit the long-term Program for Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period Unitl the Year 2000 was signed. Yesterday, on the very eve of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's friendly visit, one of the further acts for the program's substantiation and practical implementation was carried out: The chairmen of the governments of the two fraternal countries signed an agreement for the formation of the first joint Bulgaria-Soviet engineering trusts, which are charged with implementing, by the common efforts of Bulgarian and Soviet specialists, manufacturing activities in the most advanced areas of modern industry and scientific-technical progress. This fact is enough to indicate the vast capabilities of socialist economic integration and the profound realism of the joint course of our fraternal parties and states towards improving cooperation and coming still closer together.

During the ceremony in the Kremlin on 7 June this year, when Comrade Todor Zhivkov was awarded the "Order of Lenin," Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stated: "The name of Comrade Todor Zhivkov is linked with the consolidation and development of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. During the entire postwar period these relations have taken only an upward direction. Our countries have been constantly united during all the most complex turns in international life, and together have defended the just cause and resisted the black forces of reaction. So it will continue in the future." The passage of time has confirmed the wisdom of this assessment. Albeit briefly, it expressed with full force the powerful dynamic development of the movement of our countries and peoples on the path of progress, the improvement of the socialist order, and the consistent struggle in the defense of its achievements and the cause of peace.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's friendly visit to our country will be of vast importance for the further acceleration of this constructive process in strengthening and deepening our fraternal friendship and interaction. The visit has been awaited with immense attention by Bulgarian Communists and all workers in Bulgaria. It engenders the ardent expectations that it will impart a fresh stimulus to the active preparation of our parties and peoples for the forthcoming exceptionally important events in the life of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union -- the 13th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

All our people welcome with all their hearts, our dear guest and great friend of Socialist Bulgaria, Comrade Mikhal Gorbachv. Now more than ever our thoughts and feelings echo in complete unison Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words, spoken only a few months previously in the Kremlin. "The Bulgarian Communist Party, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all the Bulgarian people will always stand shoulder to shoulder with you in the struggle for the cause of socialism, for the triumph of peace and social progress in the world." We are happy that during our meetings with our party and state leaders and with representatives of our public life the eminent representative of the great party of Lenin and of the heroic Soviet people will also be able to feel directly the strength and depth of these fraternal feelings in our Bulgarian land.

PRESS COMMENTS ON NEW CPSU DRAFT PROGRAM

AU271915 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 27 Oct 85

["The Draft-Programme of the C.P.S.U. -- a charter of Constructive and Peace-loving Policy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 27 (BTA) -- Today RABOTNICHESKO DELO and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME publish detailed editorial articles in connection with the new version of the programme of the CPSU which has been published yesterday. Both papers estimate the document to be historical, outlining clearly and realistically the future. They stress the Leninist wisdom and revolutionary progressiveness, the belief in the future, underlying in the programme.

"This is a strategy of historical optimism, of happiness for all citizens of the Soviet republics. This is a strategy which is possible only under the conditions of durable and just peace. This is a strategy for planned and overall improvement of socialism, for new decisive steps on the road to leading to the ancient desire of the working people -- the communist society," stresses RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Both papers emphasize that the experience of the CPSU has a historical significance, that the positions of this party have a decisive importance for the fate of mankind.

"The millions of people in the world relate their hopes for aversion of the nuclear conflict to the policy of the CPSU, to the policy of the Soviet state. That is why the friends and the well-wishers as well as the ideological opponents, cannot pass with indifference the new version of the programme of the CPSU," stresses the paper of the CC of the BCP, RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The paper marks that the general objective laws governing the development of socialism which have been pointed out in the document cannot be underestimated by the Marxist-Leninist parties in the different countries regardless the variety and the specific features, that taking them into consideration will be a guarantee for the right direction of development.

The articles emphasize the continuity and the creative enrichment characteristic of the progmamme. The paper of the CC of the BCP stresses that this document serves as a proof of the unchanging strategic course of the CPSU, of its constant faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism, of the principled and consistent activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state. "It is the continuity and the clarity of the guiding aims that make the policy and practical activity of the CPSU inside the country and on an international scale predictable and consistent," writes the newspaper.

Inconnection with the foreign policy line which has been presented with utmost clarity in the document, the commentaries stress the responsibility of socialism for the defence and strengthening of peace in the world. They emphasize that the most significant and responsible mission of socialism is the restraining of the forces of aggression and militarism, the aversion of the nuclear holocaust. RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that if the formulations in the programme in connection with foreign policy were accepted as they should be, most of all by the U.S., then they could bear rich fruit even at the present moment.

The articles pay special attentionto the formulations underlying in the draft-programme in connection with the overgrowing role of the CPSU in all spheres of life in the Soviet state. They stress that this role is increasing according to the objective laws of the new conditions in the development of the Soviet society.

POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 27 OCT

AU271924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] On 27 October a delegation of the Polish Trade Union Accord led by Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the Polish Trade Union Accord, arrived in Bulgaria on an official visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Petur Dyulgerov.

The Polish delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF GDR'S WILLI STOPH

Filipov Dinner Toast

AU171211 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 85 pp 5-6

[Toast by Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at dinner in honor of Willi Stoph, chairman of GDR Council of Ministers, on 14 October in Sofia]

[Text] Dear Comrade Stoph, dear friends from the GDR, I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to once more, and most cordially, welcome the esteemed guests from the fraternal GDR, Comrade Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the comrades accompanying him, and to wish them all a useful and pleasant stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. With their traditional hospitality and cordiality, our people greet their good friends. I would like to express the hope that you will feel this hospitality and cordial friendship today.

This visit of a delegation from the fraternal GDR represents an inseparable part of the long and glorious common path covered by our parties and peoples -- from the revolutionary class solidarity and cooperation between the Bulgarian and German workers classes in the years of the heroic struggle against fascism and war, as well as during the difficult stage of the construction of the foundations of socialism, until the present stage which is also very important and not easy, the stage of the further perfection of a developed socialist society. The great sons of the Bulgarian and German peoples, the Comrades Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann, the distinguished figures of the international communist and workers movement have beqeathed us this common path.

Your present friendly visit, esteemed Comrade Stoph, is an expression of the constantly intensifying and close friendship and of the all-round cooperation between the BCP and the SED, between our two peoples. We are firmly convinced that this visit will contribute to the further development and enrichment of our comprehensive relations. These relations are strengthening and constantly developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the basis of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty which was signed in 1977 between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR. The meetings between our leading party and state representatives, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker, are giving new impetus to our relations. In accordance with the agreement they reached and in the spirit of the decisions adopted at the Moscow summit economic conference of CEMA countries, we are now adopting energetic measures to expand and intensify the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries. This policy of our two brother parties and states was expressed in the recently signed coordination of our national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period.

We are convinced that scientific-technological cooperation is of great importance. The joint elaboration of important programs in the sector of science and technology will provide even more favorable prerequisites for the further development of scientific-technological progress in the national economies of or two countries.

Our bilateral relations cover a wide scale. They are an inseparable part of the entire complex of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation among the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-countries.

Based on our indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and the other, fraternal socialist countries, strongly united in the political and economic organization of the socialist community, both the GDR and Bulgaria are confidently looking into the future. The expansion and intensification of socialist economic integration is in accordance with the objective laws of socialist construction and represents a decisive factor and reliable guarantee for our progress.

Very esteemed Comrade Stoph, we in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are following the great successes of the GDR people, which they have achieved under the SED's leadership, in their socialist construction. With them we rejoice at these successes. The political and social stability, the constant economic growth resulting from intensive national economic development in your country and constant improvement of scientific-technical progress, the active and peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the GDR on the international scene -- all these things have contributed to the universal prestige your country enjoys today. The working people in the GDR are now mobilizing their efforts for a worthy preparation of the 11th SED Congress. Dear comrades, we wish you even greater successes in the further progress along the path of socialism, for the prosperity of your country.

In the atmosphere of general upsurge and creative and industrious work, the Bulgarian people are preparing for the memorable, forthcoming event in their history, the 13th BCP Congress.

The path we have covered in implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress, the results achieved in accomplishing these tasks, and the achievements in the socio-economic development of our country represent a reliable basis for further successful construction of the developed socialist society in our country, despite the considerable climatic difficulties which occurred in 1984 and in 1985.

Esteemed comrades, nowadays the world is living in a tense and explosive situation, which is the fault of the imperialist, aggressive circles, above all those in the United States and in the NATO countries. The American plans to militarize outer space represent a new climax of escalation, military psychosis, and the arms race. This is why we consider the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative an attempt to disrupt the military-strategic balance to the advantage of American imperialism. This attempt, however, will fail.

Concerned about the peaceful fate of mankind, the Warsaw Pact states are submitting important peace initiatives aimed at reviving the process of detente and at real disarmament, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons. In this context the Soviet Union, whose peace-loving Leninist foreign policy we wholeheartedly support, has earned extraordinary credit.

The new proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to France are of the greatest importance. This also includes the unilateral moratorium already announced by the Soviet Union and the proposals submitted on the occasion of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly for discussion, which represent a realistic and radical peace program aimed at an important reduction of the extent of military confrontation and at an efficient disarmament.

It is now up to the United States and its NATO allies to manifest a sense of responsibility for the future fate of mankind. We would like to express the hope that the American side, on the occasion of the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, scheduled to take place in November 1985 in Geneva, will manifest a realistic approach as well as readiness for mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the principles of equal rights and equal security, and thus will achieve a change toward a better atmosphere in international relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is guided by this conviction and is consistently conducting a constructive and peaceful foreign policy. An example of this is the initiative to transform the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone as well as our proposal to sign agreements with the Balkan countries including a code of good-neighbor relations.

We fully support the proposal on the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe, which was recently submitted by the GDR and the CSSR.

Permit me to express my conviction that the result of your visit, Comrade Stoph, will give a lasting, new impetus to the fraternal friendship, cooperation, and unity of action between the BCP and the SED, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, between our two peoples, and that these relations will be further developed as a result of your visit.

Permit me to propose a toast:

-- to further, fruitful cooperation, to fraternal friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR!
-- to our indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community member-countries, to the victory of peace and socialism!
-- to the health of our leading party and state representatives, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker!
-- to the health of our dearest guest, Comrade Willi Stoph!
-- to the health of all here present!

Zhivkov Award Ceremony Speech

AU171340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Oct 85 p 1,2

[Speech delivered by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov at ceremony held on 15 October 1985 at Boyana residence in Sofia to present "Georgi Dimitrov" order to Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman]

[Text] Dear Comrade Willi Stoph, I am glad to fulfill the assignment of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in presenting you with the "Georgi Dimitrov" order.

This is the highest Bulgarian order, which bears the name of Georgi Dimitrov, the great revolutionary and builder of new Bulgaria, the hero of the Leipzig trial. You, Comrade Stoph, are being awarded this order for the second time for the great credit you have earned and for your great contribution in the struggle against facism, in the construction of socialism, and in the consolidation of peace, as well as in expanding and intensifying the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the BCP and the SED, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, and also on the occasion of your 70th birthday. Please, accept this highest Bulgarian decoration as an expression of our deep respect for you.

Comrade Stoph, your name and your life's work are indissolubly linked to the revolutionary struggles of the German workers class and of its vanguard, the Communist Party, with the struggles against capitalism and fascism, and with the establishment and successful development of the GDR. Your life and work are linked to the construction of the first workers and peasants state on the German soil.

In all important posts the party assigned to you, you have devoted and are still devoting your efforts to constructing a developed socialist society in your country, to expanding and intensifying friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, to consolidating the unity and power of the socialist community.

The Bulgarian people know you and highly appreciate your activities devoted to the development of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the SED, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR.

In presenting the "Georgi Dimitrov" order to you, dear Comrade Willi Stoph, I wish you with all my heart vigorous health and great, creative strength, as well as new successes in your highly responsible work, for the benefit of the GDR people, for the triumph of the glorious communist ideals. Congratulations on this high award!

Stoph Award Ceremony Speech

AU171339 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Oct 85 p 2

[Speech delivered by Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at ceremony on 15 October at Boyana residence in Sofia, on occasion of presentation of "Georgi Dimitrov" order to him by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov]

[Text] Very esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, dear comrades and friends,

I would like to express my most sincere gratitude for the great honor bestowed on me by the presentation of the "Georgi Dimitrov" order, which I just had the pleasure of receiving from you, dearest Comrade Zhivkov. I am deeply moved to be awarded the highest distinction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

For a German communist, it is particularly significant to be awarded an order bearing the name and image of the Bulgarian people's great son, Georgi Dimitrov, the ardent internationalist.

The name of Georgi Dimitrov is linked to that of the hero of Leipzig in our memories, the hero who inflicted a considerable blow on rising fascism in Germany. At the same tiem it is a symbol of the close, fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and people, which was sealed in the common revolutionary struggle of German and Bulgarian communists.

This is why, for me, this award is an expression of the close and fraternal alliance between the SED andthe BCP in the struggle for peace and socialism, a sign of the sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries.

The tradition of class alliance between German and Bulgarian communists goes far back in the history of the workers movement. This alliance was established by outstanding revolutionaries such as Dimitur Blagoev, Vasil Kolarov, Karl Liebknecht, and Ernst Thaelmann.

Their names are most closely linked to the self-sacrificing struggle waged by the most virtuous sons of our peoples against imperialism, fascism, and war, and for peace and socialism. On the solid basis of these revolutionary traditions, the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are building their developed socialist society side by side, and are contributing with their cooperation to the ever-increasing expansion of the advantages of socialism and to the comprehensive application of these advantages for the benefit of our two peoples.

In close cooperation with the glorious Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, we are struggling side by side against the policy of confrontation and superrearmament conducted by imperialism in the United States and by its closest NATO allies.

Guided by our Marxist-Leninist parties, the SED and the BCP, we will further struggle to preserve peace and human progress, against the danger of the conflagration of a nuclear disaster by the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, I would like to express my most sincere gratitude for your kind words of praise.

I will continue, in the future, to devote all my efforts to the service of our common, revolutionary cause, to the service of socialism and peace. I would like to assure you that I will also continue to work for the constant consolidation of the internationalist relations which continue to link our two peoples, parties, and states.

Please accept once more my most sincere gratitude and my best wishes for new successes in your responsible work at the head of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in further implementing the decisions of your 12th BCP Congress.

I wish new successes to the Bulgarian Communists and to the entire Bulgarian people. I wish them great, new successes in building their socialist social system -- the best and most just system of mankind.

Joint Communique

AU201806 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 85 p 1,5

["Joint Communique on Friendly Working Visit to Bulgaria of Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman -- Deepening of Fraternal Ties"]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has been on a friendly working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 14 to 16 October 1985 on the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of inisters, was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of Bulgaria's State Council. Willi Stoph transmitted fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to which Comrade Todor Zhivkov responded with the same cordiality. During the friendly conversation that ensued, views were exchanged on the state, further development, and deepening of the comprehensive relations between the two fraternal countries, as well as on important topical problems in the international situation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov handed Comrade Willi Stoph the "Georgi Dimitrov" order which the Bulgarian State Council is awarding him on the occasion of his 70th birthday and for his services to the development of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian people and the people of the GDR.

Comrade Willi Stoph laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid his respects before the sarcophagus of this great son of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure in the international communist workers movement.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers visited the Radomir heavy engineering combine. The meeting and conversations with the workers of the combine, which took place in a warm fraternal atmosphere, reflect the close ties between the two peoples.

The conversations between Comrades Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph took place in a spirit of traditional friendship and complete mutual understanding. They noted with satisfaction that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR are continuing to develop with a rising trend, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and of the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 14 September 1977.

The two countries underlined that the fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the SED is of crucial importance for the consistent expansion and deepening of the comprehensive relations between the two states and peoples. The exceptional service and contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker toward the continuous expansion and enrichment of these relations were stressed in this connection.

The chairmen of the two Councils of Ministers briefed one another on the successful execution of the decisions of the 12th BCP congress and the 10th SED Congress, and on the considerable achievements of the workers of the two countries in preparing for the forthcoming congresses.

The two government leaders dwelt in detail on a number of concrete questions in the bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, and on the prospects for their development. Satisfaction was expressed with the successful fulfillment of the "Main Trends for the Expansion and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and for the Further Development of Socialist Economic Integration Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic During the Period to 1990 and Further," signed at the 1983 summit meeting. The implementation of the latter is relected in the uninterrupted increase of the mutual exchange of goods on the basis of ever-deepening specializations and production work-sharing, as well as in the mutually beneficial cooperation in many fields of science and technology.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph made a positive assessment of the work so far of the mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which has been of use and benefit to both countries. They stated with satisfaction that the coordination of the national economic plans between the PRB and the GDR for the 1986-90 period has been completed with good results. This creates favorable preconditions for further dynamic growth of mutual goods exchange; for improvement of the goods exchange structure; for increasing the deliveries of engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, chemical industry, and metallurgical products, as well as of consumer and agricultural goods; for the yet fuller satisfaction of the needs of the national economy; and for supplying the populations of the two countries.

The Council of Ministers' chairmen expressed their satisfaction at the successful scientific-technical cooperation and devoted particular attention to the comprehensive intensification of national economy through prompt introduction of the most advanced achievements of scientific-technical progress. In this connection the particular importance of the coordinated, selected basic tasks of scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the 1986-1990 period was stressed. Comrades Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph consider that the efforts of the competent economic organizations, institutions, and enterprises of both countries must be aimed above all at the introduction and application of new raw material and energy resources, at the development and introduction of modern, highly effective technologies for the efficient utilization of local raw materials, fuel and energy resources.

The efforts of the aforementioned economic organizations must be aimed at modernization and intensification of production, including development and use of industrial robots and automated production sectors in metal processing industry and in machine building. Efforts of the competent organizations must also be aimed at intensificatin of agriculture and the food industry.

The two sides expressed their high appreciation of the results achieved in implementing the agreements on specialization and production-sharing during the current 5-year plan period. It was pointed out with satisfaction that proposals have been coordinated for extending the term of validity of the previously signed agreements, as well as for signing new bilateral agreements on specialization and production-sharing with a view to better satisfying the needs of the two countries' national economies and with a view to improving the exporting capacities of both states along the priority lines of production cooperation, such as flexible automated production systems, industrial robots and manipulators, automation equipment, microelectronic equipment, optoelectronic equipment, calculators and organizational equipment, and others. The two sides confirmed their readiness to perfect a mutually advantageous division of labor in the field of lifting and transportation equipment, measuring equipment, and medical and laboratory equipment.

The two government leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR stressed the importance of cooperation in the sectors of culture, arts, education, science, mass media, and tourism. They expressed their high appreciation for the results achieved in this cooperation. They also expressed their conviction that the new plan on cultural and scientific cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the 1986-1990 period, signed during the friendly visit by Comrade Willi Stoph, will contribute to the expansion and consolidation of fraternal friendship between the two peoples and to their closer acquiantance and drawing closer together.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph pointed out that the comprehensive development of their countries and of bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR is indissolubly linked to the expansion of comprehensive relations with the USSR and to the steady perfection and enrichment of cooperation with the other, fraternal, socialist countries, as well as to the further development and intensification of socialist, economic integration in accordance with the decisions adopted at the CEMA economic summit meeting in Moscow in June 1984.

The chairmen of the Bulgarian and the GDR Councils of Ministers exchanged opinions on topical international issues. They expressed their serious concern at the exacerbation of the world situation as a result of the policy of confrontation and superrearmament conducted by the most reactionary, imperialist circles in the United States and in NATO. The two sides resolutely denounced the striving of these circles to disrupt the established military-strategic balance and to achieve superiority through the intensification of the arms race, especially in the nuclear sector, and through its transfer to outer space.

The Comrades Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph stressed that the guarantee of peace is the most urgent demand of our epoch. They confirmed the firm resolve of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR to persist in relentlessly pursuing the coordinated foreign policy trend of the Warsaw Pact member-states which was extended in 1985 and which represents a considerable factors in strengthening the security of the fraternal, allied states, as well as in preserving the peace and stability in Europe and throughout the world. The two sides confirmed once more their wholehearted support for all previously launched peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

These socialist community member-countries are responding to the imperialist policy of confrontation and superrearmament with the policy of peaceful coexistence, which is the only sensible alternative for relations between states with different social systems. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR delcare themselves in favor of further consolidating all those forces which are engaged in the struggle to eliminate the danger of nuclear disaster, as well as in favor of settling all controversial problems through negotiations so that the right of peace and life -- which is the sacred right of man -- may be guaranteed.

The Comrades Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph expressed their countries' full support for the comprehensive and farsighted program, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to France, which opens great opportunities for the prevention of a nuclear disaster and for stopping the arms race, as well as its transfer to outer space.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR welcome the forthcoming Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States of America. The two sides expressed the hope that at this meeting the American side will manifest a realistic approach and the readiness to achieve mutually acceptable agreements based on the principles of equality and equal security, with which to contribute to the alleviation of tension in the present international situation.

The Council of Ministers chairmen stressed once more the political will of their two governments to unrelentingly follow the path of detente mapped out 10 years ago in Helsinki. They expressed the hope that the Stockholm conference will end with results likely to contribute to the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual confidence and of reduced military confrontation.

The two sides denounced the aspiration of certain revanchist forces to revise the post-war territorial-political realities in Europe and stressed that the inviolability of the existing borders as well as the unconditional and full recognition of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states are a basic prerequisite for the preservation and guarantee of peace on our continent.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR pointed out the importance of establishing nuclear-free zones in central and northern Europe, and are supporting the initiatives for declaring similar zones in other parts of the world. The GDR resolutely supports the proposal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Guided by the aspiration to stimulate the process of detente and to guarantee peace, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR welcome the proposal to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe, as well as a zone free of ground-deployed [polevo] nuclear weapons along the border in dividing the NATO countries from the Warsaw Pact countries.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers expressed their conviction that the talks which proceeded in a spirit of full unanimity on all questions discussed, as well as the agreements reached during the visit, will contribute to the further development and intensification of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two parties and countries, between the two peoples.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, invited Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

REAGAN, SHEVARDNADZE UN SPEECHES CONTRASTED

LD251525 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Yesterday's festive session of the General Assembly in New York marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations was addressed by officials of a number of countries, including Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Our New York correspondent Vladimir Solecky reports on the response to their speeches:

Here at the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the UN's founding, notwithstanding the strong chorus of voices from the developing and smaller countries that the United Nations continues to be their greatest hope and support, the greatest interest on the final day of the jubilee session was accorded to the speeches by the representatives of the two world powers. Since the U.S. President realizes that he is having trouble defending his government's stand on nuclear and space weapons issues, he concentrated in his speech above all on dealing with certain hotbeds of regional conflicts, and on human rights problems. Even though some American commemtators see this as a neat move in preparing the climate for the Geneva summit, more sober-minded observers such as California Senator Cranston have already pointed out that the issue of nuclear arms limitation is crucial, and President Reagan cannot duck it.

The speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, on the other hand, showed that the U.S. notion of human rights is very problematic, and this, moreover, was reflected throughout the course of the jubilee session.

[Announcer] Our permanent Moscow correspondent, Stefan Simak, sends this report:

In the Soviet Union today they are citing the words of Eduard Shevardnadze, who said in New York that his country did not come to the jubilee United Nations General Assembly empty-handed, but put forward a wide-ranging package of constructive and realistic measures which make it possible to reduce the risk of a general catastrophe to the minimum. Before the representatives of 159 countries, he reiterated the program of decisive steps aimed at curbing the arms race and improving the international situation. Political observers here are noting that not even the U.S. President could permit himself to deny, before the eyes of the whole world, the constructive nature of the Soviet proposals, but they are pointing out that sadly the U.S. President skirted around the topical issues of nuclear disarmament. His speech was a rehash of bankrupt foreign policy doctrines and an unsuccessful bid to find a more attractive wrapping for his unconstructive attitudes, which reject these realistic measures for disarmament and for eliminating dangerous hotbeds of tension on our planet.

REAGAN RADIO SPEECH CELEBRATES U.S. 'TERRORISM'

LD271042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has declared yet again the so-called right of the United States to commit state terrorism anywhere in the world. In a radio address, he declared that Americans should recall the second anniversary of the U.S. military invasion of Grenada with pride because American marines, warships, and aircraft, in his words, saved democracy there. He kept quiet about the Americans' terrorism and did not mention at all that it was a gross interference in the affairs of an independent state.

U.S. CLAIMS OF USSR SALT CHEATING 'HYPOCRITICAL'

LD261636 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated on Tuesday in Washington that the Soviet Union is violating the SALT II agreement. What are the facts? That is the subject of our commentary:

Weinberger's claim that the Soviet Union is violating the 1979 SALT II agreement was based on the fact that a new mobile missile has been introduced into the Soviet Army's equipment. The SS-25 has a range of 10,500 kilometers, carries a single warhead, and is mounted on a special vehicle chassis. The dramatic way in which Weinberger announced this information was designed to generate propaganda points for Washington. At the same time, Weinberger was trying to detract attention from the new Soviet disarmament proposals presented by the highest Soviet representative, Mikhail Gorbachev, during his visit to Paris.

This latest turn in Washington's hostile anti-Soviet propaganda is typical; it was only in September that Ronald Reagan himself stated that the United States was withdrawing from the SALT II agreement. But, what he forgot to mention was that it was doing this simply to pave the way for the implementation of its own arms programs. Now, lo and behold, Mr Weinberger chooses to invoke the SALT II agreement, and tries to accuse the Soviet Union of violating it.

What are the facts? The Soviet Union does not deny that it has SS-25 missiles. As the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko reiterated yesterday in Sofia, these missiles are not new weapons, but modifications of the old SS-13 missiles which the Soviet Union is taking out of its arsenal. The Soviet Union therefore has not increased the number of its strategic missiles, but replaced outdated ones with newer ones. That is one fundamental fact.

Another fact is that the United States has more than once violated both the 1972 SALT I and the 1979 SALT II agreements. Why does Weinberger not talk about the fact, for example, that the introduction of new MX strategic missiles into the U.S. arsenal is just such a violation of these agreements? Why does he not acknowledge that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe does not accord with these agreements either? Is he trying to have us believe that the testing of ASAT weapons as the final preparations for beginning their production is in keeping with the Soviet-American agreements?

Weinberger's accusations therefore cannot be called anything other than a hypocritical bid to turn the facts upside-down, and at the same time, an attempt to poison the atmosphere prior to the forthcoming meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva.

CPSU PROGRAM DOCUMENT OF 'EXCEPTIONAL' IMPORTANCE

LD262110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Commentary by Moscow correspondent Stefan Simak: "The New Program of the CPSU -- A Document of Exceptional Importance"]

[Excerpts] Why do people in the Soviet Union nowadays talk about new issues, and not just about the new program as such? The successes achieved in the development of Soviet society in past 25 years provides evidence of the correctness of the fundamental theoretical and political principles expressed in the present program, which has been valid since 1961.

Their preservation in the new program confirms the continuity based upon loyalty and perpetual adherance to Marxism-Leninism. During past years, important and objective changes have occurred in the socioeconomic sphere. It was therefore necessary not only to reassess the achieved program, but to elaborate a clear and justified program dealing with topical issues and with issues of a long-term nature.

Mikhail Gorbachev characterized the third party program in its present shape as a program of planned and all-around improvement of socialism and a further advance of Soviet society toward communism based on the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. In this context, the inspiring thoughts of the April plenum of the party Central Committee and the meeting on the acceleration of scientific and technological advancement, are fully reflected in the content of the new program.

There can be no doubt that this document of exceptional political significance, which is presently being studied by the Soviet public, will play an inspiring role in the activities of communist and workers' parties. It will bring new dose of optimism to all progressive forces of the world in their struggle for peace, social justice, and happiness of the people.

BILAK CHAIRS CPCZ IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION SESSION

LD261111 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 25 (CTK) — The ideological commission of the Communist Party Central Committee met here today to consider documents on the relationships between the nations and nationalities in Czechoslovakia, and on social consciousness, prepared for preparatory work preceding the 17th congress of the party.

The commission, chaired by party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, also discussed the role of the youth press, radio, television and other media in shaping the socialist consciousness of the young generation.

Vasil Bilak spoke of the tasks of the ideological front in the pre-congress period, and the implementation of the tasks of the party and society, set forth at the 15th session of the Communist Party Central Committee in June.

PARTY ORGAN COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD251041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0312 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) -- The Sofia declaration offers practical solutions for acute contemporary problems, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states in an editorial today entitled "Socialism Shows the Peoples the Way for a Change for the Better" on the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting.

The Sofia meeting took place at an important point in time, because important decisions are on the agenda which have great significance for the further course of international developments, indeed for the fate of mankind, the newspaper stresses. "Above all, it is a matter of removing the danger of a nuclear inferno from the peoples and preventing the militarization of space. The policy of dialogue and cooperation pursued by the Warsaw Pact countries serves this most important goal."

In the joint opinion of the leading representatives of the allied socialist states, the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan must "help reduce the present dangerous tensions and the danger of war in the world and to bring about mutually acceptable solutions aimed at halting the arms race and at real disarmament progress," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses.

"The Soviet Union, as was again demonstrated by the Sofia meeting, is striding boldly and creatively, in a firmly principled and flexible manner along the path of solving world political problems that have come to a head, in the interests of peace and reason," the newspaper stresses. The GDR, as Erich Honecker reaffirmed at the meeting, fully agrees with this concept and is striving to contribute actively to its implementation. "This applies particularly to its new, great initiative to agree with the United States on a complete ban on offensive weapons in space and a genuine, radical 50-percent reduction of their nuclear weapons that can reach the other's territory."

In view of the attempts by imperialism, above all by the United States, to achieve military supremacy, the Warsaw Pact countries again stated emphatically that they will not allow military supremacy over themselves and will not surrender the security of their peoples, the newspaper adds. "The Warsaw Pact countries point to the way in which, in the present tense international situation, the negative trend can be halted and necessary changes for the better can be brought about."

"The chief goal of their policy is to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, to lower the level of miltiary confrontation, and to develop international relations in the spirit of peaceful cooperation and detente." The Soviet initiatives open up new possibilities for both the Geneva negotiations and for other bodies in which questions of military detente are being dealt with, the newspaper says. It points to the readiness of the Warsaw Pact countries to limit and reduce all types of weapons, to banish them from their arsenals, and to destroy them for ever on the basis of an agreement with other states while adhering to the principle of equality and equal security.

Naturally, a change for the better in international relations requires an end to the policy of strength and confrontation, the newspaper says. Reduction of the possibility of military confrontation in Europe is particularly important; therefore, the further deployment of nuclear weapons must be halted and a start must be made on reducing them.

The safeguarding of peace remains the paramount issue in relations between the GDR and the FRG. "Everything must be done to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, only peace." This corresponds to the joint statement by Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl at their meeting last March that the inviolability of borders and a respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe are fundamental conditions for peace.

The Sofia meeting put at the center of the joint efforts the strengthening of socialism as the decisive factor for the maintenance of peace. "Our community possesses all the strength and power to meet the high demands in further shaping socialism and in safeguarding peace," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND concludes.

HOFFMANN TERMS PACT STATEMENT 'PEACE PLATFORM'

LD261640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann has described the latest statement by the Warsaw Pact countries as a broad platform for peace. The Sofia document underscored the main lesson of World War II, that active cooperation among states with different social systems in the struggle for peace and security and against aggression and war in the world was necessary and possible.

The Army general, who is a member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, stressed at a meeting of commanders of the National People's Army (NVA) at the Defense Ministry on 25 October that the Warsaw Pact countries are not striving for military supremacy, nor will they permit themselves to be subjected to it. They must maintain their combat readiness and their fighting ability so that they can protect socialism and maintain peace.

HAGER VOICES DESIRE TO EXPAND RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD270924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, speaking in Berlin today, stressed the GDR's readiness, in the interests of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit, to expand relations with the United States, particularly in the scientific sphere.

In a meeting with Professor Steven Muller, president of John Hopkins University, Baltimore (U.S. state of Maryland), the two men discussed possibilities for information exchange and cooperation among scientific institutions. Hager outlined the GDR's constructive policy aimed at preserving peace and strengthening socialism.

Prof Muller is visiting Berlin to attend festivities to mark the 175th anniversary of the founding of Berlin's Humboldt University.

DISCUSSION HELD WITH FRG CONSTRUCTION EXPERT

LD270948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Magdeburg, 26 Oct (ADN) -- On October 24 and 25 in Magdeburg, in line with an agreement between the GDR Ministry of Construction and the FRG Federal Ministry of Regional and Urban Planning and Construction, GDR and FRG construction experts had a discussion on scientific-technological developments in the construction industry.

Questions related to the economical use of material and energy as well as protecting reinforced concrete construction from corrosion were discussed. Plans exist for these technical consultations to continue.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOETTING'S UN VISIT

LD261632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1937 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] UN/New York, 25 Oct (ADN) -- Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, has had further meetings with statesmen and American representatives during the UN General Assembly's anniversary session. A friendly meeting took place with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. At the center of the talk, which was also attended by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin, were issues of peace and the development of bilateral relations. The two sides expressed their satisfaction about the good state of these relations and expressed their conviction that they will develop fruitfully in all areas. Zhao Ziyang wished the GDR people further successes in the development of socialism.

During a dinner for the heads of delegations given by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, Gerald Goetting conducted friendly talks with among others, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi.

The deputy chairman of the Council of State and president of the International Friendship League had a most cordial meeting with leading members of the United States-GD Friendship Committee in the rooms of the GDR's permanent UN mission. Gerald Goetting thanked the friendship movement in the United States for the work done under complicated conditions. He explained the GDR's stance on the main problems of international relations, and stressed that the GDR attaches special importance to the creation of a broad coalition of reason and realism, especially in view of the extremely tense situation.

John Wojcik, general secretary of the friendship committee, paid tribute to the GDR's great efforts to preserve peace. The committee considers it its task to report about the GDR and to disseminate the truth about its peace policy in the United States.

Gerald Goetting has begun his return journey to the GDR.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO AUSTRIAN COUNTERPART

LD261101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0310 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- GDR-Austrian cooperation in the spirit of goodneighborliness and both states' support for peace and disarmament are a constant element in the maintenance and revival of the detente process in Europe. This was stated by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in a congratulatory telegram to Austria's federal president, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, to mark Austria's National Day.

"The continual expansion of our relations benefits the peoples," it adds. It expresses the conviction that initiatives for the preservation of world peace and improving the international situation can be promoted through the two states' joint or parallel actions.

SINDERMANN COMMENTS ON LOCAL ORGANS' DUTIES

LD270941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Magdeburg, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Today, in Wolmirstedt, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann referred to the responsibility of the local state organs to make use of all possibilities to encourage the working people to submit proposals and promote their contribution to the solution of overall state and local tasks.

In a talk with local deputies he said that this also means reacting sensitively to citizens' everyday problems and dealing with their needs and concerns responsibly, carefully, and with understanding. Services and repairs should, for example be further increased, quality improved, and delivery times reduced.

Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in his capacity as deputy chairman of the State Council, headed a working group of the State Council which discussed experiences and results in preparing the 11th SED Congress together with deputies in local elected assemblies.

MITTAG RECEIVES STOJANOVIC, LCY DELEGATION

LD261704 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Today Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED, received in Berlin an LCY delegation headed by Ivan Stojanovic. He explained to the guests how the GDR workers, proceeding from the targets of the national economic plans, develop their initiatives for high efficiency and quality of production. Stojanovic said that he had seen impressive achievements of socialist development in the GDR. He emphasized that during his visit he familiarized himself with the management and planning of the national economy.

HONECKER, HOFFMANN RECEIVE AFGHAN DELEGATION

LD252111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR will continue to support the just struggle of the Afghan people against imperialism and its interference in their internal affairs, as well as for the protection of the DRA's revolutionary achievements. This was confirmed today in Berlin by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the National Defense Council.

During a friendly meeting with the Afghan military delegation led by Defense Minister Lieutenant General Nazar Mohammad, Erich Honecker spoke of the necessity for a political settlement to the situation which has arisen in Afghanistan. Erich Honecker commended the continual development of relations between both parties, states, and armies on the basis of the 1982 friendship treaty between the GDR and Afghanistan.

Lieutenant General Mohammad gave information about the efforts of the Afghan people and their soldiers in the successful revolutionary reorganization of the country, and also in the struggle against the counterrevolution supported by foreign reaction. Despite all attempts at disruption, the development goals on the all-round of the country will be realized.

On the same day, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense of the GDR, received the Afghan delegation. He assessed the visit as a significant contribution to the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between both countries and their Armed Forces.

The military delegation was bidden farewell with military ceremony after its 1-week stay in the GDR.

HAGER, KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVE INDIAN DELEGATION

AU241056 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday, October 21, the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Kurt Hager, Central Committee secretary, and Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met with Mrs Sushila Rohatgi, state minister of education and culture of the Republic of India, for friendly talks. The Indian politician is leading an official delegation, which is in the GDR for the Days of Indian Culture.

Kurt Hager and Sushila Rohatgi stressed that in the present tense international situation the commitment of artists and cultural workers to preserving and safeguarding peace is particularly important.

The meeting was attended by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of culture; Ursula Ragwitz, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED Central Committee Cultural Department; Y.S. Das, state secretary in the Indian Ministry of Education and Culture; and Swaran Jit Singh, first secretary of the Embassy of the Republic of India in the GDR.

FRENZ ADDRESSES COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

DW272133 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The festival week marking the 35th anniversary of the German College for Physical Culture and Sports concluded today in Leipzig with a festive meeting at the new concert hall. The greetings by the party and state leadership were conveyed, as was already reported, by Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of GDR State Council. In his speech he expressly stressed the peace mission of sports.

[Begin Krenz recording] Here in our country sports was and is always committed to the peaceful coexistence of peoples. We do our utmost to allow peace to become an irrevocable reality for today and for all times to come. It was only when our peace state, the GDR, had created the prerequisites that the Olympic idea found a genuine home in central Europe. By giving their utmost during sports contests in international arenas the athletes of our country are striving for the laurels of victory. In this they are also active advocates of the peace-promoting missions of sports.

This personally assumed responsibility of the GDR's DTSB [German Gymnastics and Sports Association] for peace and for the happiness of our people determines to a high degree the nature of our socialist sports movement. All of us know that without peace no chance remains for sports and physical culture. Without peace the hope for new record performance vanishes, and even the memory of great sportive deeds would be extinguished. Without peace there would be no hope nor future for human civilization on our earth.

This week the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries addressed a message to the governments and peoples in Europe and on the other continents with the appeal to jointly do everything to remove the nuclear threat and to achieve a change for the better on the European Continent and in the world. What matters today is the active defense of the peoples' right to live in peace before the first bombs are dropped and the first missiles take off.

The well-devised program of peace and international cooperation of the Warsaw Pact countries encourages us in our determination to give our best every day and everywhere for strengthening socialism and securing peace. Now, more than ever, this mobilizing slogan coined by Comrade Erich Honecker at the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee is and remains timely.

We are highly satisfied that we belong to a community of socialist countries which lives up to its historic responsibility vis-a-vis mankind and peace. In Sofia it has shown constructive ways which will help people live together with trust. Who, dear friends and comrades, wants to deny that it is constructive and in the interest of peoples and of peace that the Warsaw Pact countries are advocating an international policy which replaces confrontation with dialogue and cooperation, tension with detente, rearmament with disarmament, and distrust with trust? Who, dear friends and comrades, wants to deny that it is constructive and in the interest of mankind's future that the arms race is prevented in space and stopped on earth? We support the new Soviet initiatives which provide for agreement between the USSR and the United States on a complete ban on space weapons and on a 50-percent reduction of nuclear weapons that can hit the territory of the other. Who wants to deny that it is constructive and in the interest of Europe and the world to stop the further stationing of nuclear weapons on our continent, to achieve their reduction, and to make Europe completely free from nuclear weapons?

The statement by the Warsaw Pact countries is a comprehensive offer for negotiations on key problems of international relations. It strengthens our confidence and fills us with pride that we are an alliance partner of the USSR and a comrade-in-arms of its Communist Party whose general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, stressed in Paris that it is a central point of responsible policy to enable the peoples of [words indistinct] peace and mutual respect on our planet. The message from Sofia is profoundly committed to this humanist concern.

The GDR, Comrade Honecker stressed in Sofia, will do everything in its power to promote active and determined action of all peace forces. [end recording]

KADAR WILL VISIT GREAT BRITAIN IN 'COMING DAYS'

LD260210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Janos Kadar will visit Great Britain in the coming days. The first secretary of the party and member of the Presidential Council has been invited for an official visit by the British Government.

Relations between our country and Great Britain have developed well in recent years, particularly since Prime Minister Thatcher's visit to Budapest last year when an agreement was reached on the need for a mutually beneficial expansion of relations. Janos Kadar's forthcoming visit could provide a new impetus for the strengthening of cooperation. In economic matters, the possibility of trade cooperation between the two governments and the establishment of new joint enterprises with headquarters in Budapest are likely to be examined.

BALAZS COMMENTS ON IMPLICATIONS OF PACT MEETING

LD260523 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 25 Oct 85

["10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program with Istvan Kulcsar -- not further identified -- and Jozsef Balazs, department head at the Hungarian Institute of Foreign Affairs -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Kulcsar] The past few days have been full of developments in the sphere of international affairs. The most recent event is probably the meeting between President Reagan and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Before that, there were meetings of a different nature held on both sides, first in Sofia, where the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held a session, and then in New York, where Reagan met the leaders of several NATO countries and Japan. Can this be regarded as preparation for the Soviet-American summit to be held in Geneva in November?

[Balazs] Yes, I am convinced that this is so. Though these two meetings occurred before the summit, I am sure that this is not just a temporal matter, nor just a matter of congruence, but a matter of substance. I see certain differences between the two meetings. In Sofia, the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact reviewed the world situation and the issues of the forthcoming summit in a very official manner, even though the questions relating to the summit did not play a prominent part in the communique issued on the meeting. They reviewed the most important basic positions that Gorbachev will take to Geneva with him.

On the other side, the unofficial summit meeting held on 24 October in the United States was of a different nature than the Sofia meeting. As I mentioned, it was an unofficial meeting. Further, it was incomplete inasmuch as French President Mitterrand did not attend.

[Kulcsar] Not to mention the leaders of quite a few other NATO countries that were not even invited.

[Balazs] Yes, this will be a special problem -- in fact it already is -- within NATO. The smaller NATO countries have already expressed their disagreement and disapproval, asking why the United States is always limiting its consultations to the larger countries and why they are not also included in these discussions.

What was involved here was not that President Reagan wanted to consult and solicit opinions concerning the fundamental issues at the forthcoming summit. Rather, merely by way of information, he provided what amounted to a summary of what he already had stated in his various speeches. In other words, he merely told them about positions the United States will be taking to the Geneva summit.

[Kulcsar] In contrast, in Sofia the other six leaders, I mean those besides Gorbachev, expressed their views. In other words, they were not only being informed, they also expressed their opinions.

[Balazs] Yes, this is so. It is also manifest that they gave full support to the Soviet ideas and, from another aspect, I am quite sure that they also put forward various recommendations on certain issues, particularly in regard to the European Continent, especially on the question of European cooperation. I think this definitely shows that there is a development within the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee -- this can be seen very clearly now in connection with the summit -- in the direction of very concrete coordination, very concrete consultation, whose essence is that the main ally, the Soviet Union, increasingly takes into consideration the partial recommendations advanced by its allies. I am convinced, for example, that in regard to those parts of this document approved in Sofia which relate to the European economic, commercial, scientific and cultural cooperation, these contain all the experiences, recommendations and observations which the countries of Eastern Europe accumulated during the past period in the course of bilateral cooperation.

[Kulcsar] Nonetheless, I think that at least from the world political point of view the disarmament recommendations made by the Warsaw Pact countries, which appear in the published communique, are most important. These will be taken by Gorbachev to Geneva, or at least they will be part of his negotiating position. What is the most important of these, or which are the most important?

[Balazs] I think if we had to establish a ranking order, then from the point of view of the position adopted at the negotiations, in my personal judgement, the most important factor is that the Soviet Union considers it possible to separate the issue of the reduction or limitation of the medium-range missiles deployed in Europe from the issues connected with the strategic weapon systems. In a certain sense this is a new element.

[Kulcsar] What is more, according to the document it can also be separated from the issue of the prevention of the deployment of weapons in space.

[Balazs] Yes, indeed, it can be interpreted in this way.

[Kulcsar] Thus, it is possible to reach agreement on these issues separately. What is surprising in this is that in January, when the meeting of the Soviet and American foreign ministers determined the topics for the Soviet-American negotiations that were to get under way in March, it was stated quite clearly that the three issues had to be negotiated together and in their interrelationships. Is there a shft now from this position? In my view there is.

[Balazs] I think that there is a very emphatic shift. What is expressed in this is that -- let us state quite unequivocally -- Western Europe has again been given a greater meaning in Soviet foreign policy.

Naturally, the determining nature of Soviet-American relations remains, but they are no longer the be-all and end-all. Now, since we can detect a modification of this sort in the Soviet negotiating position in the wake of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, this certainly demonstrates that the Soviet Union is going a long way to take into consideration the security interests of Western Europe, as well as its own interests and the interests of its allies, of course, and is willing to negotiate separately on certain issues.

The other factor which I regard as new and very interesting, as well as very important -- though the proposal itself is not new, its significance is shown by Reagan's speech at the jubilee session of the United Nations, because he did react to it -- is the proposal concerning the reduction of strategic weapons by 40 or 50 percent. In a certain sense this can be separated from medium-range nuclear missiles -- though with a qualification, since it continues to be a part of the Soviet proposal, and of the proposal of the Political Consultative Committee, that the Soviet proposal relates to those weapons which can reach the territory of the two countries.

Reagan welcomed this propsal concerning the reduction but while he, so to speak, stroked this proposal with one hand, with the other hand he immediately added that so long as there was one nuclear missile in the world, new means had to be sought, researched, in the sphere of defense. Thus, he was simultaneously justifying his SDI program. Nonetheless, in view of the summit meeting, the formulation, the tone of Reagan's latest speech differed from the earlier ones, not to mention the usual rhetoric of his secretary of defense.

[Kulcsar] What else would you draw attention to from among the proposals put forward at the Sofia meeting?

[Balazs] I would certainly emphasize the issue of the freeze on or reduction of military budgets and particularly the proposal which, let us be quite frank about it, has, besides its political and military-political significance, also extremely great psychological significance; namely, the proposal to freeze the level of all the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and of the United States at the level which they attained as of 1 January, 1986.

[Kulcsar] In other words, the freeze would not be restricted to the nuclear arsenals, as suggested earlier.

[Balazs] That is so. This is an all-encompassing proposal which could represent the beginning of a very important disarmament process in which the partial issues would have to be made more precise. I can envisage an even more precise, more professional formulation of a question of this nature becoming one of the basic issues of the Geneva summit meeting, at least on the Soviet side.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES WARSAW PACT REPORT

LD260130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The Hungarian Government has approved the report on the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which was submitted by Premier Gyorgy Lazar. The government also discussed the experiences of the National Assembly's autumn session and decided to make use of observations and recommendations by deputies when it finalizes the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The Council of Ministers instructed the responsible ministers to reply to the proposals of deputies.

The Council of Ministers approved the legal regulations concerned with next year's incomes and wages regulation. The government is granting more concessions than before to private artisans and private traders, and is improving employment conditions for pensioners. A decree will soon be published by the Council of Ministers that will ease the initial burdens of small artisans and private traders. Hitherto if the entrepreneur started his trading activity during the year he had to pay national insurance contributions for the whole year. In the future, he will only have to pay for the months spent at work, and the entrepreneur will be able to decide whether, on the basis of his income, to choose the higher or lower contribution.

Pensioners pursuing private industrial or trading activities, or participating in one of the new venture forms will now be in a more favorable situation. In the future, their pensions will be suspended during only as many months as the number of times they exceed by 5,000 forints the 60,000-forint limit of their earnings in the preceding year. In the present system, if someone earns 60,000 forints in 1 year, his pension is suspended for 1 year.

The Council of Ministers' decree, which is soon to be published, extends the list of occupational diseases for which government concessions are due, and for a fixed range of cases it raises the level of accident benefits.

WALTER STOESSEL ADDRESSES CULTURAL FORUM

AU241239 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Oct 85 p 2

[Report on speech by Walter J. Stoessel, head of the U.S. State Department Office of European and Canadian Affairs, at the opening of the European Cultural Forum in Budapest on 15 Oct]

[Text] Walter J. Stoessel, head of the U.S. Delegation, declared in his address that the issues on the agenda of the Budapest Cultural Forum are directly connected with a better mutual understanding among nations. He expressed his thanks to the Hungarian Government for hosting this important event.

He pointed out that, with their conference, the delegates can contribute to the creation of a more peaceful and more secure world and can promote better mutual understanding of each other through the free exchange of information concerning their countries' culture.

Stoessel recalled that the United States is a country of immigrants, and that all the nations of Europe have enriched American culture. He pointed out in particular the names of Gyorgy Cukor and Mihaly Kertesz, who played such a great role in American motion pictures. The United States, he continued, has long been a refuge for those people forced to leave their native land. Many of them have returned to continue their creative activity at home, others remained in the United States and have enriched American cultural life.

Then, the head of the U.S. delegation dealt with the tasks of the Cultural Forum and the goals stipulated in the Helsinki final document and the Madrid final document. He stressed that the U.S. delegation wishes to discuss "in a balanced and creative way" the interrelated issues of creativity, exchange of information, and cooperation. He expressed his regret that Europe is a divided continent. As for goals to achieve, he mentioned the elimination of obstacles hindering cultural activities and cooperation and ensuring that all nations and national minorities can cultivate their cultural traditions in every respect.

He urged the broadening of relations among nations and states at all levels and, in this connection, he welcomed the fact that so many outstanding intellectual personages are participating in the Cultural Forum.

SARLOS SUMMARIZES IMPORTANCE OF FRENCH VISIT

LD270302 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, October 25 (MTI) -- On a five day visit Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Friday [25 October] held brief discussions here with his host Alain Poher, president of the Senate, and gave an interview to MTI's correspondent prior to his departure.

The aim of my visit was, he said, in my capacity as new speaker of parliament to meet the leaders of the French National Assembly and the Senate, so that we can continue to foster good relations between the two legislations. We found during the discussions similarities in the preparation of bills and in the operation and scope of activities of parliamentary committees.

I informed the leaders of the French parliament on the principal aims of our economic management reform, the relations of administration organizations and companies and on new forms of company management. We established that Hungarian-French economic contacts could be developed both quantitatively and qualitatively, with special regard to the exchange of technological expertise.

I found my negotiating partners optimistic about the European Cultural Forum. Parliamentary leaders hoped it would be successful and conclude with a concrete agreement, and as a result the exchange of cultural values expand between the European countries. It was hoped French culture would be further diffused.

In discussions on foreign political questions, we agreed with almost all French partners on the point that it takes negotiations on the basis of mutual goodwill to improve East-West contacts. We endorsed as a common objective to create a balance of power at the lowest possible level of armaments. There were a few politicians with whom I failed to reach a common platform even on such a theoretical basis. In this context the French politicans stressed that France wanted to see its own national defence and security with its own means.

We reached the theoretical agreement to make cooperation more regular between the two legislations. We hold the various parliamentary committees could also meet regularly. [sentence as received] I invited the presidents of the National Assembly and the Senate to visit Hungary.

MARJAI, CANADA'S CLARK DISCUSS TRADE DEVELOPMENT

LD251353 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Hungary and Canada agree that expansion of economic cooperation requires more direct ties. This was one of the points discussed at talks in Vancouver between Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark. It was noted at the meeting that economic ties are below their potential. Therefore, both governments will provide incentives for the expansion of trade and for setting up various cooperation schemes in production and the establishment of joint enterprises.

Gasoline Agreement Signed

LD251407 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 25

[Excerpt] A cooperation agreement in the gasoline industry has been signed in Canada by the National Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, the Chemocomplex enterprise, and several industrial groups of Canada's Alberta Province. The agreement, which was signed in the presence of Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, concerns cooperation in hydrocarbon research, production, and transport on third markets.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Talks Begin

LD280034 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI) -- Leopold Gratz, federal foreign minister of Austria, arrived on an official visit to Budapest Sunday afternoon [27 October] on the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

The Hungarian-Austrian foreign ministerial talks began shortly after the arrival of Leopold Gratz. Discussions were held on international issues of concern to both parties and on bilateral relations.

Received by Lazar

LD281004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz in the parliament building. Gratz, who is on an official visit in our country, earlier laid a wréath at the monument to Hungarian heroes at Heroes' Square.

LOSONCZI RETURNS FROM UN ANNIVERSARY VISIT

LD271132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Pal Lozonczi has arrived back from New York. The president of the Presidential Council took part in the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly which commemorated the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the world forum. He was accompanied on his visit by State Secretary Gyula Horn. Pal Losonczi was greeted on arrival by Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, and by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

MAROTHY RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIAN DISCUSSIONS

LD261052 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has arrived home from Ethiopia. He took part in the first session of the Hungarian-Ethiopian Joint Committee for Scientific-Technological and Commercial Cooperation. On his journey Laszlo Marothy stopped in Cairo to meet Deputy Premier Yusuf Wali.

SPEECH SHOWS REAGAN AS UNDECIDED ON ARMS STRATEGY

LD251309 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Andrzej Zychowicz commentary]

[Text] Neither President Ronald Reagan's speech at the United Nations nor the meeting of the big six of the Western world have contributed anything new to the East-West disarmament dialogue. Although the U.S. President spoke of peace and the fact that no one could win a nuclear war, he presented no proposals in the field of disarmament. His three-stage plan for solving international problems in various parts of the world, coupled with sharp attacks against the Soviet Union, could only be guaged as an attempt to shift issues connected with the arms race into the background and a desire to detract attention from the fact that the United States has no counterproposal of any kind. This impression was magnified by the fact that the President spoke immediately after the Warsaw Pact proceedings in Sofia during which the socialist states' political will to conclude a disarmament accord was strongly emphasized.

Misgivings about the U.S. position were also shared by the Western states. That was why during a meeting with the heads of government of Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, Canada, and Japan, President Reagan had to assure them that he by no means wanted to reduce the significance of disarmament issues and that he would still put forward his own initiatives before the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev.

All this shows that President Reagan has still not decided what strategy to adopt during the talks in Geneva and has still not elaborated a plan for his disarmament offer. The President's vacillations are a reflection of the backstage struggle which is proceeding within the U.S. Administration between the supporters of the present hard and unyielding policy and those who support more flexible actions better suited to realities. In any event, the President was compelled to make a promise to his allies in order to achieve the unity that he needs so much prior to the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. Secretary of State George Shultz could therefore declare that the Western states expressed full support for the U.S. position. However, this official satisfaction cannot overshadow the fact that differences remain and that the New York meeting of the six states has not wound up the discussion between Washington and Western Europe.

REAGAN, SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL MEETING CRITICIZED

AU251105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 85 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski: "A U.S. President Who is Grieving Over Poland and His Confidant"]

[Text] Still concerned that their chief should have a quiet period of convalescence, the White House staff planned a lighter program of activities for the U.S. President on Monday, 21 October.

On that day, Ronald Reagan met only with a group of lawyers; several ambassadors due to take up their posts abroad; Susan Aklin, Miss America 1985; and ... Jerzy Milewski, "an activist of Solidarity Abroad," later referred to in a statement by the President as "a friend of the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Lech Walesa."

I beg your pardon, the meeting with Milewski, though it lasted about 10 minutes and was shorter than the meeting with the American beauty of the year, actually took place first. Milewski has been brought to Washington from his Brussels office, which is maintained by funds from Western trade unions, mainly American ones. One could have said that Milewski had the honor of talking to the President of the United States were it not for the fact that everything took place at a speed and style that made dialogue impossible.

Reagan restricted himself to reading Milewski a one-sided statement which was later given to journalists. Just as several earlier statements which have been read to no one, this one expresses dissatisfaction with the "latest news from Poland," which "is not good." Reagan is disturbed by "the number of persons detained for purely political reasons," the "addition to the penal code of sharper punishments for various so-called criminal offenses," the "new law on higher education," the "amendment to the law on trade unions," and even the "latest parliamentary election."

According to the statement, Milewski was allowed to express his "concern" over such a development of events. However, history is meant to show that both gentlemen "were right."

This is terrible for the interlocutors. Reagan gave a low assessment of his own presidential office if he considered it appropriate to vent his anti-Polish grief to a figure which he has created himself and which is described in the statement's introduction as "the honorable representative of Solidarity in Brussels..."

There is no doubt that Reagan deliberately chose 4 weeks before the Geneva summit as the right moment to make an anti-Polish statement. In this way he wanted to show his "broader view" of East-West relations. But in fact he wanted to remind people that he still intends to usurp the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. Many White House advisers are worried because of Washington's diminishing influence on the awareness and conduct of many Poles.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's recent visit to UN headquarters in New York stimulated broad and objective interest in the United States. Many of his statements reported by the press and television got through to the minds of Americans. The White House even regarded it as necessary to tone down the positive impression the Polish premier had made in the United States.

And there is one more matter. The President wanted the statement to be a propaganda boost for "Radio Free Europe," the "Voice of America," and other such stations. Reagan needed the renegade Jerzy Milewski for this purpose.

Milewski cannot count on popularity in the United States. Only a few newspapers noted his presence in the White House, and only in a few lines. Definitely more time and attention was devoted to ... this year's Miss America.

JAWORSKI, OTHER SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS ARRESTED

AU262114 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 26 (AFP) -- Sewerin Jaworski, a key leader of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity, was yesterday placed under detention for three months and faces a possible two-year prison term, independent sources said here today. Mr Jaworski, 54, was arrested yesterday outside his sister's apartment, the sources said, and charged with instigating public disorder after police search his house. A close friend of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, Mr Jaworski helped build a tomb for the Catholic priest murdered a year ago by security police. The tomb is in the yard of the Saint Stanislas parish where opposition masses are held.

The sources also reported the arrests in southern Poland of Witold Pomian Biesiekierski, 57, on October 22 in Krakow, and Danuta Skorenko, 45, on October 7 in Katowice. The two face three-year prison sentences for allegedly setting up an illegal television transmitter to relay Solidarity slogans, the sources said.

The sources also said labor militants Wieslaw Zyzniewski and Jerzy Przybylinski were arrested on October 5 in Lodz, central Poland, for distributing leaflets calling for a boycott of the general elections held two weeks ago.

POPIELUSZKO DIARY REVEALS MONITORING SINCE 1982

AU281237 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 28 (AFP) -- Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest who was kidnapped and murdered by three Polish political police, was repeatedly shadowed, bugged and persecuted by authorities for his links with the union, according to an underground edition of his diary circulating here on the first anniversary of his death. As early as December 14, 1982, almost two years before he was killed, he become concerned about his safety after a middle-of-the-night bomb attack sent his apartment up in flames. He escaped unharmed, but from then on was often watched by a volunteer guard of workers from the Warsaw steel plant. "I will not live to be old," he wrote in a chilling premonition shortly before October 19, 1984, when he was tortured to death and thrown into the Vistula River. The diary has been released by an underground publishing house run by an opponent to the Warsaw regime, and is the sole topic of the October edition of the PRAWORZADNOSC, or legality, the organ of the dissident KOS committee for the defense of human rights.

Father Popieluszko, whose body now lies in his old parish of St. Stanislas in Warsaw where he celebrated his much-attended masses for the homeland, described in detail how the authorities tried to break his commitment to the ideals promoted by Solidarity. Father Popieluszko, a close friend of Solidarity leader and Nobel peace laureate Lech Walesa, threw himself into the fight for human rights after the state declared martial law on December 13, 1981. His sermons ceaselessly denounced what he saw as violations of Polish rights, earning him the official condemnation as a "radical extremist."

In 1982, he wrote that Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski in a private disclosure to the Polish Roman Catholic primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, had included Father Popieluszko in a list of priets being considered for imprisonment or internment. In November of that year, he said he was "followed", "spied on" and "bugged" by police, but added: "I am in the service of the church and the homeland and so cannot stop my activities". The pressure apparently stepped up after that with the bomb attack and other incidents.

Nearly a year later on September 26, 1983, 12 policemen arrived at the parish house to try to arrest him but gave up the attempt when local residents intervened. Three months later, however, he was brought into Warsaw police headquarters for questioning in what he described as a set-up. Searching his apartment, police reportedly "discovered" 15,000 underground Solidarity bulletins, sub-machine gun bullets and explosives. "When I was brought back to my apartment, I broke out laughing at the 'evidence' and said to the police, 'You've gone too far,' he wrote. Nevertheless, he was arrested and ordered to strip for a body search, carried out by an embarrassed young police official. He was locked up in a rat-infested cell with five common criminals, but was released the following day after church officials intervened. Before he was released, however, the prosecutor said he was "liable to 21 years in prison" and that his case had not been closed.

The priest also revealed that his conflicts with the authorities earned him the wrath of Cardinal Glemp, who later backed down when Pope John Paul I showed support for the priest. On December 18, 1983, after a meeting with the cardinal, Father Popieluszko wrote that he understood that "the primate of Poland is upset, at St. Stanislas is a thorn in church-state relations." He wrote that the primate "had written a letter to General Jaruzelski about me. That must have cost him a lot.

But his accusations hurt me terribly... I do not want to reveal the tenor of the conversation I had with him..." The priest said Cardinal Glemp was more accommodating and offered his benediction after the pope sent Father Popieluszko a rosary early in 1984.

The last entry in the diary is for June 25, 1984, nearly four months before his murder, and the day after he told parishioners he had "recently received many anonymous letters carrying threats." He escaped a first apparent murder attempt on October 13 when rocks were thrown at his car as he was travelling between Gdansk and Warsaw. A week later, he was dead.

SYMPOSIUM HELD MARKING UN 40TH ANNIVERSARY

LD252205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Today, on the 40th anniversary of the UN Charter coming into force, occasional meetings and ceremonies have been taking place. Soldiers of the Polish Army, wearing uniforms of the Polish units particpating in UN peace missions at flashpoints around the world, mounted a guard of honor at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers in Warsaw.

A symposium organized in Warsaw by the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) was devoted to the role and significance of the UN in international relations. Stefan Olszowski, who is the chairman of the All-Poland Committee for Marking the 40th Anniversary of the UN, took part in the session. Speaking on behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Afairs, Deputy Minister Henryk Jaroszek emphasized that the symposium is taking place on the day when the UN General Assembly is gathering in New York for a solemn session which is the high point of the celebrations of the UN's 40-year jubilee. At the session the assembly will proclaim 1986 the International Peace Year. Henryk Jaroszek stressed that during the whole 40-year postwar period Poland has made and continues to make an essential contribution to the work of the UN.

Top representatives of the Warsaw Pact states, gathered at a conference of the Consultative Political Committee in Sofia, in an adopted statement have declared themselves in favor of the UN becoming a center for coordinating nations' activities for preventing war.

AGREEMENT RESCHEDULING DEBT SIGNED WITH FRG

LD251451 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] A bilateral agreement between the FRG and Poland concerning the refinancing of Polish debt repayments has been signed in Bonn. The agreement concerning guaranteed credits, the payment of which was due in 1982-84, envisages that Poland will pay its outstanding liabilities amounting to nearly DM3 billion in the years 1990-95. The document is an important step on the road to the full re-establishment of normal financial relations between the two countries.

JARUZELSKI MEETS TRADE UNION ACCORD CHAIRMAN

LD270109 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski has met in Warsaw with the chairman of the National Trade Union Accord, Alfred Miodowicz. The talks focused on the currently deafted collective labor agreement bill which is one of the first bills to be reviewed by the newly-elected parliament.

Also discussed were matters related to the further improvement of the state assistance scheme for pensioners. This was another meeting held within the framework of a regular exchange of views on Poland's major social and economic problems.

PLANNING COMMISSION DISCUSSES 1986 ANNUAL PLAN

LD261927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The Presidium of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers has discussed the draft Central Annual Plan for 1986. As was stated by Manfred Gorywoda, the plan must be in accordance with the approved strategy of socioeconomic development for the coming 5-year period. The entire production increase next year must be achieved by increasing labor productivity, no increase in employment is envisaged. The number of dwellings built will increase in relation to this year. There will also be an increase in the number of dwellings undergoing renovation or modernization. In accordance with the act on socioeconomic planning, the draft Central Annual Plan is at present being discussed with the trade unions and with the National Union of Farmers.

MILK, CHEESE, BUTTER WINTER PRICES INTRODUCED

LD252221 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] In connection with the introduction of winter prices for the purchase of mil, from 27 October on the Office of Price Affairs is bringing in winter retail prices of milk, cheeses and butter. They will be higher than the summer prices. For example, normal milk will increase in price by Z1, full fat milk by Z2 per liter, butter from Z4 to Z8 per cube [250 grams] and cheeses from Z6 to Z10 per kilogram.

In October and November, there will be no changes in the prices of subscribed meals in canteens, or of prepayments for the provisions of milk to homes.

BRIEFS

SMUGGLING ON OCEAN LINERS -- Gdynia 22 Oct (PAP) -- Gdynia customs men recently found smuggled goods worth more than Z2 million on board the Polish Ocean Lines (PLO) vessel MV Starogard Gdanski: The goods were accumulated during just one voyage to West European ports and comprised tins or caviar, expensive textiles, Montana trousers and dresses, and 100 electronic watches. Chewing gum and cassettes are popular contraband at the moment. Gdynia customs men found 11,500 packets of "Donald" gum on board the tanker Palica and 14,000 packets on board the MV Grudziadz. The crew of the PLO vessel MV Kalowicz took the risk of illegally importing more than 800 tape cassettes. The record, however, goes to the crew of the MV Kochenowski, who secreted 29,500 packets of chewing gum aboard. In the majority of cases, the owners of these valuable goods cannot be ascertained and they go on sale legally in "Spolem" shops throughout Poland. Last year, Z45 million flowed into the state purse from such sales. [summary] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Oct LD]

SCINTETA COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU251230 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 25 Oct 85

["Article in the Press 'In the Interests of Peace, Detente and Collaboration in Europe and the World Over'" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/10/1985 -- The commentary published on October 25 under the above headline in daily SCINTEIA emphasizes that the meeting of the Poloitical Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, held early this week in Sofia occasioned on indepth analysis of developments in Europe, an exchange of views on fundamental problems of the international relations as a whole, and the declaration adopted pregnantly discloses the sense of responsibility shown by the participants for their own peoples, for the destinies of peace, their determination to work for the removal of the danger of a devastating nuclear war, for disarmament, strengthened security and developed international collaboration, then, SCINTEIA writes:

The Romanian people assess highly the way how Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, president of the Republic, presented also at the current meeting Socialist Romani's positions regarding the questions discussed, in full harmony with the resolutions of the 13th congress of the party, with the supreme interests of the cause of socialism, peace and detente in Europe and the world over.

The meeting proceeded at a time when the international situation keeps being very dramatic, consequent to the intensification of the arms race, especially of the nuclear one, increasing the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, meaning the destruction of the very conditions of life on our planet. Starting from these realities, the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty participating states "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Danger and the Radical Improvement of the Situation in Europe and the World Over" calls on the rallying of the efforts for the promotion of a new policy, in harmony with the realities of contemporary world. [sentence as received]

Socialist Romania, through her president's voice, has stressed that now there is no more important problem than to take action resolutely in order to halt the dangerous course of events and that, irrespective of social system, of differing philosophic conceptions, irrespective of the existence of dviergencies between some states -- what should prevail are the interests of peace. "Considering the nuclear danger" Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recently showed, "it is more necessary than ever that lofty responsibility be shown for the people's destiny, that everything possible be done by all states, the nuclear weapon possessing ones first of all, so as to end the arms race and come to remove the nuclear weapons from the earth and the space alike, until it is not too late".

Sure, it is a reality that within the efforts for the eliminaiton of the nuclear danger a key position is held by Europe, as it is known that it is in this region that the biggest amounts of weapons and armament have been accumulated, nuclear in particular, apt to destroy several times not only our continent but the whole planet. Reiterating the necessity to stop the emplacement of the nuclear arms on the continent and to pass to their reduction, the Warsaw Treaty particpating states most resolutely declared for Europe's full freeing of the nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. In this sense, the meeting participants stressed the importance of the measures taken by the Soviet Union regarding the unilateral moratorium on the emplacement in Europe of the medium-range Soviet missiles, as well as the withdrawal from operation service of the missiles additionally deployed in the European part of the Soviet territory in response to the emplacement in some west-European NATO countries of the medium-range American missiles.

The declaration adopted by the meeting in Sofia also points to the need for all states in the continent, the NATO and Warsaw Treaty member countries first of all, to make an active contribution to the efforts for the reduction and elimination of the nuclear weapons in Europe, to the progress of the negotiations on these questions. Great responsibility devolved no doubt to the countries in Europe in whose territory the emplacement of nuclear missiles is done or planned. As stressed by Romania's president, if these countries say no to nuclear weapons, if they request the immediate withdrawal of these weapons, then the perspective opens of definitely elimiating the nuclear danger from the continent.

Just like other European countries, Romania steadily declares for the turning of the Balkans into a denuclearized zone, supports the creation of such zones in various regions of the continent, considering that this would make an important contribution to building a Europe of peace and collaboration. The meeting participants expressed full support to the intiatives of creating such zones especially in the Balkans and northern Europe, as well as of creating a nuclear-weapon free zone along the line that separates in central Europe the NATO countries from the Warsaw Treaty ones.

It is unquestionable that the perspective of building lasting security in Europe would be nearer if the proposals materialized, addressed to the NATO states -- and reiterated in the declaration endorsed in Sofia -- for the conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty participating states and the NATO member states, a treaty open to all European states and to other interested states, as well as the proposals regarding the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, and Europe's freezing of the chemical weapons.

The recent celebration of ten years since the conference for security and cooperation in Europe emphasized once more the great importance of the new principles of relations including in the Helsinki Final Act, the viability and topical character of the long-term programme of collaboration among the participant states. Declaring in this frame too, for the steady implementation of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the participatns in the Sofia meeting stressed the need for deepening the political dialogue, developing the economic, technological, scientific and other kinds of collaboration with all European countries based on equal rights and mutual advantage.

The declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states correctly defines the halt to the arms race and the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, as the cardinal issue of the contemporary world. In this respect, emphasis was placed on the great significane of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva and of the forthcoming meeting of the two countries' leaders, as its peoples expect that they should yield specific agreements conducive to nuclear disarmament, to the prevention of outer space militarization. To this effect, the declaration stresses the need for the two countries to adopt measures apt to contribute to an end to the manufacture, testing and deployment of new nuclear and space weapons, which could be implemented even before reaching an understanding on the set of problems concerning these weapons.

As is known, Romania, just as the other Warsaw Treaty states, welcomed the Soviet proposal for the achievement of radical, 50-percent cuts by both the Soviet Union and the USA in their nuclear weapons that can reach the other party's territory, as well as the initiative of the USSR's setting up a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. Obviously, the adoption of such like measures, by one side and the other, would mean a big step forward on the road to building confidence, to achieving understandings on the elimination of all nuclear arms.

Developments in the international life strongly point to the pressing need for a resolution of the conflicts existing in various parts of the world. In this respect, the position expressed in the declaration on the urgent settlement of the conflicts in the Middle East, Central America, Asia and other zones of the globe acquires great significance against the background of the current international situation. The meeting's declaration underscores that peace is indivisible and, in the present-day tense international situation, any local conflict poses a threat of escalation, of turning into a wide-ranging confrontation, at a planetary scale. By virtue of this truth, of its position in principle and the persevering actions it carried out along the years for a political settlement of conflicting situations, it is known that Romania proposed that the UN General Assembly adopt, at its current jubilee session, a solemn appeal to all states in military conflicts for an immediate cessation of fighting and a passage to the resolution of their issues by way of negotiations. Moreover, the country proposed the adoption of a solemn pledge of the UN member states to translate into life their obligation not to resort to the use and threat of force, not to interfere in any way in other states' domestic affairs. It is with satisfaction that one can point out that the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty participating states backs these Romanian proposals. It attests, one more time, to the profoundly constructive character of Romania's and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu's initiative, which meets an imperative desideratum of the present-day international life, going down as a major contribution to the improvement of inter-state relations, to the building of confidence and detente in the world.

During the meeting, stress was laid on the need to mormalize international relations in the economy, science and technology and immediately solve the foreign debt situation, showing that the successful resolution of the problems confronting mankind was closely correlated with the cessation of the arms race, the reduction of military spending.

As is well known, Socialist Romania has consistently stated for a freeze and reduction of military spending, tabling specific proposals to this effect at the UN and other international fora. If these proposals were implemented, substantial financial resources would be released, which could be oriented towards the resolution of pressing economic and social problems, towards bridging interstate economic gaps. Millions of jobs could be created by using just a part of these sums, eliminating thus the scourge of unemployment in the capitalist countries and eradicating the famine and diseases that affect whole countries in large regions of the planet.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states brought to the fore the great significance, under the current international circumstances, of strengthening socialist countries' solidarity and unity and developing their manysided collaboration. In this respect, a decision was examined to expand economic and technical-scientific cooperation, to deepen the member states' cooperation in the spirit of the resolution set at the CMEA member countries' economic summit meeting. Moreover, the participating states will militate, in future, too, for a growth of manysided collaboration with all socialist countries, believing it to meet each country's interests, the interest of the general cause of socialism.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's signing of the declaration the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the meeting bespeaks the sentiments of the whole Romanian nation, the Romanian party's and state's resolve to work, alongside the other socialist states, all the present-day progressive forces, for disarmament and peace, for the resolution of the problems confronting mankind, according to all peoples' interests, for the ensurance of the peoples' foremost right to life and peace, to free and independent development.

LUMEA ON COOPERATION WITH BALKAN COUNTRIES

AU251021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1038 GMT 24 Oct 85

["LUMEA Weekly on Collaboration and Good Neighborliness in the Balkans" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/10/1985 -- Romania's proposal on the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighbourliness, of understanding and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases and troops is highly significant, the Romanian foreign policy weekly LUMEA points out in its October 24 issue, in the "Syntheses" section.

The weekly underscores that the initiative had been set forth as early as the late fifties, in the context of specific developments in international relations, and that it was subsequently permamently taken up and enriched in Romania's principal foreign policy documents, emerging as a major recurrent subject of the summit talks with the other states of the region.

In Romania's opinion, LUMEA points out, the global growth of collaboration and cooperation in the Balkans, the strengthening of friendship and good neighbourliness in the region are an integral, organic component of the building of European security, being conducive to the materialization of the principles, norms and resolutions stipulated in the Helsinki Final Act. Moreover, they fall in the broader context of the efforts aimed at the creation of denuclearized zones in various parts of the continent, being an adequate, efficient means of progressing towards the major disarmament goal, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, of creating a climate of peace and security on an international plane. A basic feature of many-sided efforts, the process of the Balkan's total denuclearization presupposes, in Romania's view, the total and definitive elimination of nuclear arms from the region, the absence of foreign military bases and troops, a definitive abolishment of the policy of the use and threat of force, permanent cooperation for the resolution of the economic, social and political problems of the region's peoples.

Indicative of the major role Romania attaches to the growth of its ties with the other states of the region, to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons, the proposal to convene a summit meeting obviously starts from the results scored so far in bi- and multilateral cooperation, from a series of preoccupations and imperatives that are proper to this part of the world.

As can be seen also in the initiative to organize a summit meeting, Romania has worked and works for the ensurance of an organized follow-up to the process of inter-Balkan cooperation, as an organic, inseparable part of the building of security and cooperation in Europe, of a climate of peace, detente and security worldwide, LUMEA winds up.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOROCCAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU241955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/10/1985 -- On October 24 President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Abd al-Wahhab Chorfi, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Morocco to Romania.

Handing over the credentials, Ambassador Abd al-Wahhab Chorfi conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of the sovereign of Morocco, King Hassan II, a warm salute, deep esteem and high consideration of the Romanian President and wishes of good health and happiness and success in his untiring activity for peace, detente and understanding throughout the world. At the same time he addressed wishes to the Romanian Government and people on behalf of the Morroccan people.

The speech presented by the ambassador highlights the ties of friendship and collaboration established and developing between the two countries and peoples and reasserts the wish of Morocco to strengthen the cooperation with Romania both in the bilateral plane in the in the international arena.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and wishes addressed to him and, in turn, sent to the Moroccan head of state a cordial salute and best wishes of good health and personal happiness and success in all his activity, as well as prosperity, welfare and peace to the friendly Moroccan people.

The address presented in reply by Romania's President points out that the Romanian-Moroccan relations of collaboration and cooperation witness a positive evolution, in the spirit of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, mentioning at the same time that wide opportunities are at hand for their stronger development in the interest of both countries and peoples.

Expressing concern over the unprecedented tension reached in the international life, the address shows that Romania speaks up and works firmly for halting the arms race and removing the nuclear weapons from Europe and the whole world, for solving the interstate conflicts solely by the peaceful way of negotiations, for a global solution to the issues of underdevelopment -- inclusive of the particularly high foreign debts that hinder the progress of the developing countries -- for organization of real negotiations, under the United Nations, between the rich and the poor countries in view of settling these problems and setting in a New International Economic Order.

'UNBRIDGEABLE' GAP SEEN IN REAGAN, SOVIET STANCES

LD252027 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Less than a month before the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva, the views of the superpowers and the two military blocs on international and bilateral problems remain unchanged. Reciprocal accusations, which were evident in the declaration issued by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and Reagan's and Shevardnadze's UN speeches, cast a shadow of doubt on the verbal expressions of readiness to approach the problems facing the world in a new way and not exclusively from the positions of the blocs. Here is Milika Sundic:

Neither the declaration by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries, which outlines in a detailed way the views of the leaders of sever East European countries on many topical world issues, nor the speeches at the UN by President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze raised much hope that in the coming momths there will be any appreciable relaxation of tension in relations between the two superpowers and the two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Prospects are also very slight that the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva will bring about any significant reversal in the conduct of the two superpowers, particularly that of the United States, which is not likely to give up its so-called "star wars" project or to accept Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to reduce strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent. In his UN General Assembly speech, Reagan admittedly said: We can and should meet in an atmosphere in which we could tackle the differences that divide us in a peaceful manner. But in view of his idea of the differences which divide the United States and the Soviet Union, i.e. the differences in the two countries' socioeconomic systems, the gap between the two leading world powers seems to be unbridgeable. In other words, in the same way that the declaration by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee denounces imperalism and blames the United States, particularly for everything that is bad in today's world, so Reagan, proceeding from the differences that divide the United States and the Soviet Union, blamed the Soviet Union for all the troubles of the present world.

True, there are vital differences between confrontations in public and secret contacts, for the simple reason that the behavior of the two superpowers in such that it can never be said with certainty when and on what issues they are likely to agree.

It will suffice to note the fact that Moscow and Washington agreed on the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting at the time when Soviet-U.S. political and military confrontation was at its severest. On several occasions the two countries' foreign ministers discussed not only relations between Washington and Moscow but other topical problems as well.

In his speech yesterday Reagan reiterated the U.S. desire to exchange views with Mikhail Gorbachev on the two main issues, i.e. Soviet-U.S. relations and the issue of reducing and limiting nuclear missiles, as well as on all the issues of common interest. As everybody observed, the two superpowers' statements and Reagan's and Shevardnadze's UN speeches were essentially different from the standpoints and views put forward by Rajiv Gandhi on behalf of the nonaligned countries or, for instance, from those of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Gandhi issued a blunt warning to the two superpowers to the effect that the greatest threat to the world comes from the two blocs in sharp confrontation, whose very existence negates the UN Charter and peaceful coexistence. This could also be the answer to that part of the statement by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which offers cooperation to the Nonaligned Movement, a clear indication that the countries of the so-called socialist community continue to regard the nonaligned world as their own asset, which obviously is quite absurd.

It has been stressed on many occasion that the Nonaligned Movement supports great powers' every effort aimed at solving international conflicts and the problem of disarmament in particular. But the Nonaligned Movement is against reaching agreements at the expense of other countries, which are mostly the ones affected when the great powers reach agreements in this manner.

REAGAN UN SPEECH SHOWS 'IDEOLOGICAL INTOLERANCE'

AU251937 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 85

[TANJUG correspondent Dusan Miklja report from UN headquarters in New York]

[Text] The great UN festivities have concluded, but they have been somewhat obscured by the disagreement about the festive declaration. Designed to crown the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, the declaration contained a sort of a list of all the most important aspirations and (?strivings) of the world organization.

The United States, literally at the last moment, did not accept the passage in the document which speaks about the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, which virtually means that it decided to play the role of the tough guy to the end.

This could also be seen in Reagan's speech, which in its ideological intolerance toward rival systems was quite suitable for the domestic political scene but not for the world organization.

The disagreement about the declaration nevertheless did not change the basic impression of the virtually unanimously expressed desire of the international community for peace and progress. In this sense, even the big powers had to admit the usefulness of the United Nations as the only universal organization devoted without reserve to the benefit of mankind.

If the big countries were reluctant to admit this, the small countries vied with each other to demonstrate the sense of the United Nations which, as the president of one of the (?island) states concluded, certainly should have been invented if it did not exist.

SHULTZ MOSCOW TRIP INDICATES SUMMIT AGENDA SNAGS

LD251829 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 25 (TANJUG) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is to visit Moscow on November 4 and 5, it was confirmed here today. There, he is to finalize -- together with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and other Soviet officials -- an agenda and other details about the forthcoming Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva.

This Shultz's rather surprising trip to Moscow, two weeks before the summit, speaks [as received] that the two countries are attaching an exceptional importance to preparations for the summit, but, at the same time, it is an indication of preparations not going easy, and even it is not simple to fix an agenda for that summit meeting.

And all of this despite the fact that U.S. and Soviet officials have often met one another in the past weeks, including a series of talks -- towards the end of September first and then in New York now -- had by Shultz and Shevardnadze. Within a few past weeks the Soviet diplomacy head has had also two meetings with U.S. President Reagan.

After Reagan's speech at the U.N. yesterday, the question of an agenda is becoming wider and more complicated. Reagan made it clear for Moscow that disarmament could not be either the main or the only one point on the agenda. The Americans would like to discuss some other matters as well, unpleasant to Moscow, such as regional conflicts and human rights.

In addition, when a summit is involved, there are differences between the two superpowers in the matter of an integral approach to the forthcoming meeting in Geneva. Moscow insists on Geneva to become a turning-point in disarmament. Whereas the Reagan administration says that one had better not nourish too high hopes for the summit, that it rather can be a "starting point" for improving relations and solving matters at issue than to have it done anything more serious.

However, one could say that the knowledge of it being obligatory not to go to Geneva empty-handed and still less to leave it without any results prevails on both sides.

NEW CPSU PROGRAM SEEN AS BASIC CONTINUATION

AU271931 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Feature on the CPSU Program from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] A new edition of the CPSU Program has been published in Moscow. The document does not include criticism of individual socialist countries, among which the old program laid stress on Yugoslavia. The attitude that the first country of socialism will enter communist society in 1980 has also been omitted. TANJUG correspond from Moscow Aleksandar Novacic reports:

The first question to attract attention today, after the new edition of the CPSU Program has been published, is the following: How big and what are the differences from the former 1961 program? For a more profound analysis one will certainly need much time, because those texts demand careful examination. The first impression, though, is that there are many similarities, as well as differences. True, formally the new edition is not the new CPSU Program, but the perfected or changed former program, the third one in Soviet history.

Differences, however, are noticeable, even in formulating the very essence of the document. This present one has been defined as the program of perfecting socialism and of a gradual transition toward communism, while the previous one was the program of building communist society. What is involved are certain not only terminological differences, but a more realistic approach toward Soviet reality in establishing closer and more distant aims and taking reality into greater consideration, something that has been fully expressed now.

While the 1961 program envisaged that communism would be basically built by 1980, the present edition explicitly emphasizes that the Communist Party does not want to go into too many details about the future social order, which remains a final aim, of course.

Without particularly insisting upon the point, the document, which has been submitted to public debate as of today, critically assesses certain periods in Soviet development. Such a critical approach to one's own history has its political expression in outlining party strategy in domestic and foreign policy areas. In international activity, the Soviet party also decides basically for continuing the present course; the stress remains on the unity of the socialist community and achieving closer relations within it. Peaceful coexistence appears in the program as the only reasonable principle in the relations between socialist and capitalist countries. As concerns the communist and workers movement, both unity and independence of parties are insisted upon.

Observed on the whole, the present edition of the program is in conformity with what has been put in the introductory part of the text: It is the program of perfecting Soviet socialism, the continuation of the road already taken.

TEACHERS GO ON STRIKE FOR BETTER WAGES

AU261913 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 26 (AFP) -- Teachers have gone on strike to demand better wages, in the first such protests since Yugoslavia became a socialist federated republic in 1947, the daily POLITIKA EKSPRES newspaper reported here today.

Seven warning strikes have affected schools in Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia,and Serbia, four of Yugoslavia's six republics, in the first six months of this year.

Teaching in both grammar school and universities remains one of this country's worst paid professions. Despite a recent 30 per cent salary hike for teachers, wages are below the average Yugoslav monthly salary of 35,000 dinars (125 dollars).

VLAJKOVIC HOLDS FINAL UN MEETINGS, RETURNS HOME

Inida, Pakistan, DPRK Leaders

LD261646 Belgrade TANGUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2228 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] UN, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol. Vice President Pak expressed his gratitude to the government and peoples of Yugoslavia for the support they are giving to efforts to unite Korea. He also conveyed the greetings of Korean leader Kim Il-song to the president of the SFRY Presidency and repeated an invitation to Vlajkovic to vist the DPRK. At their talks, which were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, attention was also devoted to a number of international issues, including the agenda of this year's UN General Assembly session.

The president of the SFRY Presidency also met today with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. On this occasion the two presidents positively assessed bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction that economic relations have been developing successfully, particularly since 1982.

Radovan Vlajkovic and Mohammad Ziaul Haq also discussed the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in light of the favorable outcome of the Luanda conference and the preparations for the nonaligned summit conference in Zimbabwe. The Pakistani president paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its "unconditional aid" to developing countries.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, also met today with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. In a cordial conversation the two sides noted that numerous very close and traditionally friendly ties exist between Yugoslavia and India. While positively assessing the outcome of the Luanda conference, they agreed that it had opened the horizons toward peace and development. Vlajkovic and Gandhi also stressed the importance of the forthcoming summit meeting of the nonaligned and its effective preparation. During their conversation a number of other international political and economic issues were discussed, as well as those currently being examined by the UN General Assembly.

President Vlajkovic held brief meetings with Portuguese President Eanes and Italian Prime Minister Craxi.

Tonight, the president of the SFRY Presidency will be a guest at a dinner given by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in honor of the leaders of states and governments participating in the UN 40th anniversary celebrations.

Cyprus, PRC, Zimbabwe Dignitaries

LD261656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2232 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic today met with a number of statesmen attending the celebration of the 40th U.N. anniversary.

In a cordial talk, Vlajkovic and Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou expressed the mutual satisfaction with the stable and friendly relations between the two countries. Vlajkovic and Kiprianou discussed also international topics, and items on the agenda of this year's U.N. General Assembly session.

Vlajkovic received Algerian foreign minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, heading the Algerian delegation to the anniversary U.N. General Assembly session. Within the exchange of views on international topics, special attention was devoted to the Middle East. The two sides agreed that the Palestinian question was at the crux of the Middle-East crisis, and the crisis could not be solved without the recogntiion of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Both sides assessed as very favourable the results of the non-aligned ministerial conference in Luanda, and underscored the significance of timely and efficacious preparations for the next year's non-aligned summit in Zimbabwe.

In a very cordial talk Vlajkovic had with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Yugoslav-Chinese relations were assessed as excellent. However, it was noted with regret that the bilateral economic relations lag behind the actual possibilities and needs of the two countries. Notable changes for the better have been recorded in economic relations this year, but they, as set out, on the whole fall short of the desired level. International topics, especially those on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly were also discussed.

At a working luncheon, Radovan Vlajkovic and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe carried out a broad exchange of views on bilateral relations and the activities and tasks of the movement of non-alignment. The two sides stated satisfaction with the successful development of Yugoslavia-Zimbabwe relations, and stressed the mutual wish further to strengthen and expand them. Of the international topics discussed, special attention was devoted to the situation in southern Africa. Vlajkovic and Mugabe reiterated their countries' full commitment to independence for Namibia and the elimination of the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

The talk was also devoted to preparations for the non-aligned summit to be hosted by Zimbabwe next year. Stressing the importance of timely and efficacious preparations, the two sides stated the conviction that the summit would open new paths and areas for the increasingly significant action of the non-aligned.

Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic also had brief meetings with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and Democratic Kampuchea President Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Returns From New York

LD271515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Dubrovnik, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, who had participated in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, returned to Yugoslav today from New York. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation, who attended the UN celebration in New York, returned with President Vlajkovic.

Due to thick fog at Belgrade airport, which was closely nearly the whole day, the plane with the members of the Yugoslav delegation landed in Dubrovnik.

Arrival Greetings

LD280941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0040 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade from New York late last night.

At Topcider railway station Radovan Vlajkovic was greeted by Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Petar Vajovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other high-ranking officials. Also present was Nabuki Oda, head of the UN Information Center in Yugoslavia.

BRITISH BOOK ON TITO CALLED 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV'

AU262326 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 October carries on page 4 a 1,500-word commentary by Sveta Ljubisavljevic entitled "Unsuccessful Tailoring of History" which deals with the book, "Tito's Flawed Legacy," by Nora Beloff, published by Victor Gollanz in London in July.

"It is always said about British-Yugoslav relations that they are traditionally good and friendly and that they rest on firm foundation laid in World War II," Ljubisavljevic says as an introduction, and cites Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe to this effect. "However, there are some belated and unsuccessful attempts by individuals to revise history and diminish our country is part in the last war. This role has now been assumed by Nora Beloff, retired British journalist, who is little known, not to say completely anonymous in serious circles. Her book entitled 'Tito's Flawed Legacy' was published in London at the beginning of July. Full of distorted facts, this is the worst anti-Yugoslav pamphlet to appear in Britain in the last few years. Using quotations from works of some authors, bourgeois-rightist ideologists, Nora Beloff presents nothing new, but endeavors to support her assertions with moans about the 'errors' of the past. In this she invokes Djuretic and Djilas.

"Because of her hostile activities and for spreading materials of subversive propaganda, Nora Beloff, former journalist of the OBSERVER, found herself at the receiving end of Yugoslav legal regulations, because of which she was expelled from Yugoslavia at this time last year. She used the 'maltreatment incident' for attacks against our country in London's THE TIMES and for advertising her book about Yugoslavia which had been 'long' under preparation.

"After the premeditated provocation in Belgrade, the charge of anticommunist hatred poured out fully in her falsified book [knjiga-falsifikat].

"Nora Beloff makes a direct appeal to the Western countries to reexamine their policy toward Yugoslavia and to change their attitude toward it. She does this, as she puts it, with the intention of 'helping the friends of the West in Yugoslavia,'" Ljubisavljevic says. He notes that Nora Beloff worked for the Atlantic Institute in Paris and the Huber [as transliterated] Institute in the United States, and is "closely connected with conservative journalistic and political circles in Britain and the United States."

According to Ljubisavljevic, her book "offers nothing new," but "the time and the circumstances under which a revision of the history of the national liberation struggle is attempted for the benefit of the Chetnik movement are new." Ljubisavljevic outlines Nora Beloff's thesis that the Allies were "duped" into recognizing Tito during the war, that the break with Moscow after the war "was only an illusion," and that nonaligned policy serves "international communism."

"The revival of a hostile campaign," Ljubisavljevic declares, "does not meet with the approval of progressive and forward-looking politicians and the public, who know well the role of Yugoslavia in World War II and its postwar efforts to preserve peace." Ljubisavljevic quotes at length from a NEW STATESMAN article by Basil Davidson, which is critical of the book.

VOJVODINA OFFICIAL DECRIES SPREAD OF NATIONALISM

LD270319 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Nandor Major, member of the Presidency of Vojvodina, today addressed beneficiaries of the Vojvodina Tito's Fund for Scholarships and spoke about the most topical issues of our socioeconomic development.

In reference to relations within the federation, Nandor Major said that in recent times these relations, based on the principles of brotherhood and unity and the equality of the republics and provinces and, as he put it, the corresponding position of the provinces, have often been disrupted.

The disruption is being done from the positions of narrow-minded defense of local interests and is manifested as total insensitivity to the interests of others, contempt for arguments, unprincipled compromises, and as demands which sound more like blackmail.

In Nandor Major's view, relations in the SR of Serbia are closely linked with relations in the federation. The standpoints adopted by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee on the need to strengthen unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia should be implemented without hesitation and by concerted efforts. Any further hesitation carries seeds of continued disagreements and suspicions, Nandor Major noted.

Speaking about attempts to damage brotherhood and unity from positions of nationalism, Major drew attention to the fact that the wave of nationalism had affected all parts of the country. Its intensity is not the same everywhere. The Albanian irredentists are, no doubt, the most aggressive. But Serbian nationalism, too, he said, is spreading and is being manifested in increasingly extreme forms, such as attempts to place Chetniks, as alleged anti-fascist forces, on a par with partisans; support for the thesis about national reconciliation; the expansionist warning that the Serbian nation has not yet become constituted; the accusation about the allegedly anti-Serbian character of the policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia; the thesis about "the futility of Serbian sacrifices" and about the Serbian nation's alleged inequality within the Yugoslav community and its threatened position.

"I do not think I am making a mistake when I say that, except in isolated cases, these manifestations of Serbian nationalism are not finding fertile ground here in Vojvodina, and that this is due to sound intra-national relations and the patiently cherished trust that has existed between the nations and nationalities in Vojvodina since the liberation. Our people will always remember the bitter experience of the times when the national bourgeoisie fomented nationalist hatred which always led to bloodshed. They will not allow the trust developed with lots of sacrifices to be undermined by individual, isolated attacks.

"The fascist provocation by priest Teleki of Becej in a (?samizdat) publication by a parish office is being condemned by Hungarians in Vojvodina. Crude glorification of Horthy's soldiery is like an unearthly cry and remains isolated, without any support whatsoever. It only gives rise to protest and contempt. It has even been condemned by priests of Hungarian nationality in Becej itself. It was even condemned in a church sermon. However, the fact that this provocation is giving rise to contempt does not diminish the seriousness of this act," Nandor Major said, speaking to the beneficiaries of the Tito's Fund for Scholarships.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS 24 OCT

LD252229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council examined a number of issues concerning the current economic policy, our country's relations with foreign countries, and relations with international financial institutions. The Federal Executive Council also examined the development strategy of Yugoslavia's economic relations with foreign countries for the period from 1986 to 1990 and endorsed standpoints in connection with comments set out by the republics and provinces in a draft law related to the outstanding foreign exchange debts in the country. The council also endorsed amendments to a draft law on customs zones.

MAMULA INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF MILITARY PRESS

AU170601 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2412, 2 Oct 85 pp 5-6

[Interview with Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, by Colonel Milan Kovgic, director of NARODNA ARMIJA News Publishing Organization, and Colonel Caja Petkovic, chief and responsible editor of NARODNA ARMIJA, "On the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Newspaper NARODNA ARMIJA"; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: On 2 October four decades ago the first issue of the newspaper NARODNA ARMIJA appeared, continuing the tradition of the Bulletin of the Supreme Headquarters of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia. The editorial of that issue, which, as is known, was written by Comrade Tito, outlined the framework for a lasting program orientation of the newspaper and the army press in general. Comrade Tito especially insisted on the newspaper's role in the "education and perfecting of cadres." Marching consistently along Tito's path, NARODNA ARMIJA's journalists, with their pens and cameras, have gone to tanks, border guards posts, ships, and combat aircraft in order to point out everything that is valuable and which contributes to the combat buildup of our army and our entire armed forces. Comrade Admiral, to what an extent has the newspaper fulfilled these difficult and responsible tasks?

Answer: This year we observed the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, the final liberation of the country, and the victory over fascism. At the same time, this was also the jubilee of the victorious conclusion of the armed part of our socialist revolution and of the beginning of the construction of socialism and the contemporary era of the new history of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. This year we have also observed anniversaries of a multitude of important historical events that were directly related to the Army.

NARODNA ARMIJA, too, is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its existence, 40 years of its maturing and undoubted progress. Striving to satisfy the needs and expectations of its readers with timely and correct information and interesting articles, NARODNA ARMIJA in this long period has followed in a committed manner the maturing and development of our armed forces, truthfully interpreted society's preparations for the country's defense, and thereby made a truly great contribution.

In the question you asked me, you noted very nicely that the editorial written by Comrade Tito for the first issue of NARODNA ARMIJA outlined the framework for a lasting program orientation of the newspaper and the entire army press. I estimate that, on the whole, NARODNA ARMIJA has responsibly and consistently fulfilled those, as well as all other tasks. Struggling with both written word and picture for the victory and preservation of the values we created under Tito's leadership during and after the war, the editors of the newspaper have continued to develop brotherhood and unity and cultivate the revolutionary traditions. They have been constantly at the center of social activities, military-political trends, party political work, professional military education, and all other important spheres of work and life in the Army.

There have been very different periods. The best were those that were filled with strain, creation of, and search for what would be new and more successful. In such periods it is easier to write and bring forth encouraging examples. When a stagnation occurs in theory and practice -- and there have been periods at times when this happened -- problems arise; they arise not in writing but in work, in results, in relations.

Perhaps the Army outwardly appears as a routinized system; it is not, except in some of the most ordinary, everyday manifestations. When any army is reduced to that position, its combat strength and especially its morale are jeopardized.

Concretely speaking, at times there have been crises in the writing, in the articles and contents of NARODNA ARMIJA, but they have been of short duration. If the situation in the armed forces was on the rise -- and that is precisely what it has been in most of the past periods -- it provided encouragement to the newspaper, and for its part the newspaper also made breakthroughs. What was involved was also a question of the cadres who worked for and edited the newspaper. Their selection, education, knowledgeability, and talents are very important to ensure that the right topics are chosen and that they are presented in the right, interesting, and attractive way. This is the kind of newspaper that is wanted and sought and what is written in that kind of newspaper is not forgotten.

The period in which we live demands that the military press be even more courageous in coming to grips with the social problems that are of a general Yugoslav nature and which essentially influence the country's defense preparations. The world situation is very complicated. Yugoslavia's enemies are taking full advantage on that situation, as well as of our internal difficulties. In these circumstances, our working people strive to find in themselves and in their work those points of reliance that will above all lead us out of the circle of economic difficulties. Self-management is our only possible direction and there is no alternative to it; brotherhood and unity are the guarantee for the only possible life in the Yugoslav territory; freedom and independence are the condition for our existence.

NARODNA ARMIJA, as a Yugoslav newspaper, should be at the center of these developments and in the frontline of the struggle which we are waging today. Its contribution to our further development must be measured by the same yardstick by which the value of this newspaper has been appraised at many historical crossroads in the past at which Yugoslav society demonstrated its stability.

Question: At the beginning of the year before last you were our guest. On that occasion you held talks with the most responsible individuals of the "house," the editors and collaborators of the newspaper. At that time you outlined to us some of your ideas and suggestions to make our work even more fruitful. Among other things, you especially insisted on the need for our army press to be even more committed and militant. In your opinion, have we moved closer to that border of militancy and what should we do in this respect in the future?

Answer: The reason for my discussion with you more than 2 years ago was precisely to encourage you to write more fruitfully and objectively about our results. What I have in mind in this connection are both successes and failures. No one can always reap only successes. Any attempt to cover up failures makes the press in general, including also our army press, unconvincing. Only objective articles can be convincing and thereby also interesting. The press must influence and satisfy the readers' taste. Negativism, "muckraking," and speculations with pessimistic and demoralizing messages must be alien to our press and our tastes.

However, it is relatively easy to deal with extremes. Not only adult and experienced people, but also young people, the generations coming into the army, recognize them. But what about objective criticism within a military system that is closed in many respects? A great deal is known about the broad defense system; this is a condition for its socialization and for the participation of citizens in defense and, in the final analysis, for success.

The matter is somewhat more complicated with the narrower military institutions. One must constantly gauge every activity and decide on a case to case basis to what extent it may be open to the public. Otherwise great damage can be caused to society and its security.

But in this matter is is more and more necessary to accept the fact that a great deal is also known about the narrower military sphere because the possibilities for monitoring it have increased extraordinarily. It would be ludicrous to protect something against our readers and citizens when the same thing is known to those who, in a given situation, might also abuse it against our security. However, the reverse also holds true. Why should things, about which anyone seeking information would have to go to a great deal of trouble and risk to find out, be handed out "on a platter," and by authentic sources at that?

It was along these crucial points that that we found our way in our discussion with you. I see that, apart from few exceptions, you have understood these points, you are following them, and you have published more and more inspiring and much more militant articles, that is to say, more critical and objective articles. You have thereby benefitted the armed forces and our defense and have encouraged their active factors both in the narrower military structure and in the broadest structure of our defense and self-protection.

Question: In view of the many factors that have also directly or indirectly affected our country's defense and we have primarily in mind the difficult international situation and the role of the so-called military factor in international relations [sentence as published]. On several recent occasions you have stressed that we must not "lag to an essential extent in equipping and training our armed forces." Would you now comment on this more extensively, and perhaps also say something about the role and responsibility of the military press in these difficult conditions?

Answer: The role of the military factor in overall international relations has grown in recent decades and continues to grow now more than ever before. This has been even more true in the last few years. We must constantly struggle to reduce the influence of this factor in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and other international forums, as well as in bilateral relations. Unfortunately, we must accustom ourselves to the objective situation in which military and military-political relations determine all other relations, ranging from the economic, technological, and cultural to those concerning the protection of our environment.

All countries and peoples, each in their own way, must seek answers to the existing situation both in global as well as in narrower and wider regional relations. Small and developing countries, including primarily nonaligned countries, must create the minimum necessary conditions for the defense of their independence and integrity. What these minimun conditions should be, and on what defense doctrines and strategy they should be based, depends on the international military-political and geostrategic position of the individual country concerned and on the interest which foreign, especially big powers and military forces show in that position. It also depends on all the internal potentials; that is, political, economic, moral, technological, and other potentials. We in the SFRY have determined the extent and effect of all these factors and have found the solutions for the defense of our sovereignty, independence, and state integrity. In the process of creating our contemporary Yugoslav community and its armed forces during the national liberation war, our overall concepts of defense of the achieved freedom also developed. These have become a factor in our orientation to contemporary defense; they have instilled in us the faith that under the new conditions of war, technology, and military doctrines, too, we can defend and protect our own sovereignty and national territory.

We have also created our own material-technical base on this same orientation and have also found the appropriate organizational solutions.

Many small and undeveloped countries lack this kind of experience and, I would say, they also lack a developed faith in such a defense system. Some countries also lack the necessary internal sociopolitical conditions; consequently, they try to copy big countries and their armed forces in their own doctrines and strategies and also in the technical and material buildup of their armed forces. We have monitored and continue to monitor the results of such orientations toward greater or smaller dependence on big countries and their technologies and armed forces. These countries have mostly failed in the wars that they have fought and in some cases they have even lost their national independence. Our military press writes about this and should continue to do so.

There is no need for any pretensions about given prescriptions, or to offer any models, and even less to lecture. As regards the countries that struggle under special conditions for their national sovereignty, it is necessary to be extremely careful not to harm -- not even with any allusions -- their struggle to preserve their sovereignty. But in this connection it is necessary to be very specific in writing about the problems that lead to threats to sovereignty and independence. This can only be instructive for us as well as for all other countries and peoples who are building up their defense under similar conditions and are preparing to meet the challenges that might be imposed on them.

Question: Our next question is closely connected with the preceding one. In your study "The Contemporary World and Our Defense" you discuss in detail the strategic directions of our armed forces' development and say among other things that our armed forces are "conceived by taking into account the most difficult war conditions, regardless of all limitations in the resources that condition their buildup." Bearing in mind the economic situation in our country, how are we objectively succeeding in technically modernizing the armed forces?

Answer: A defense that is not built by taking into account the most difficult war conditions is not a real defense. We have always proceeded from this view and we have done so especially since we have been thoroughly elaborating the concept of all-people's defense and the doctrine of its implementation.

The limited resources in the buildup of armed forces represent a phenomenon that is apparent in nearly every country and has a more or less restrictive effect. In this connection it is necessary to take note of certain advantages in the material-technical buildup of our armed forces. These advantages are:

Within the framework of the concept of all-people's defense and the mass participation in defense by the entire able-bodied population, all weapons and equipment, including relatively old one, are usable for a part of the defense tasks. This part cannot be taken by modern armies, especially modern armies that are intended for offensive strikes in great depths and over large areas.

We successfully manufacture in our country large quantities of most of the very modern conventional weapons and equipment designed for mass use in the struggle against infantry, armor, and aircraft, as well as all types of mines and explosives, various obstacles, and so forth. And we are also able to produce considerable quantities of these weapons and equipment under war conditions.

It is only one part of the most modern and complicated technical equipment and combat systems that represents an extraordinary burden which the country and its working people must bear. This burden becomes even heavier if such equipment and systems must be imported. However, lately a major part of these combat systems too, has been manufactured in this country.

An appropriate contingent of these forces is indispensable in the structure of the armed forces and in planning their use in the event of aggression. In a modern war, in its initial stages -- that is, in the initial operations which any aggressor would also want to turn into final operations -- it is necessary to engage precisely these forces to revive and put in place the entire defense system and create such relations on the battlefield as would promise no victory to the aggressor. If it becomes possible to accomplish only this part of the war tasks, then all the self-denials for this purpose are worthwhile. But in a combined partisan and frontline war this would not be the only method and exclusive period of their use.

The buildup of these forces at times causes misunderstanding among the uninformed. I do not wish to speak about the malicious and those inclined to capitulation, because they are few and represent exceptions.

There is yet another characteristic that is peculiar to expenditures for the armed forces. These funds are returned to the economy because we produce 80 percent of all weapons and equipment in this country. Our scientific research programs and technologies influence the entire development of individual industrial branches. The employment for our needs and for exports has become a part of the economic system, a part that is imposing in its volume and effects. Thus, what is involved is not an ordinary expenditure such as, for instance, the expenditure for the federal or some other administration. Our economic science should more completely clarify the position of the military-industrial complex in the country's economy and thereby make it possible to see the expenditures for the armed forces, too, in this light.

We are building up the armed forces, the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense system, more and more as a unified system within which everyone has his role, purpose, and tasks. The parallel buildup of more or less similar forces in both component parts of the armed forces, which was characteristic of some earlier times, has been abandoned. A unified structure, including the rear and technical security, a material base for training, and all other requirements, is being developed. This makes the buildup more economical and enables us to create a strong and effective defense with modest means.

I think that in this way I have answered -- even if only indirectly -- the question of how the massive armed forces equipped with modern arms and equipment are being successfully built up with relatively small investments. Nevertheless, there should be no doubt that all this requires enormous efforts both of our working people and of the entire personnel of the armed forces and their institutions. This is the price of freedom and independence in the contemporary world and European conditions.

Question: We would say that one of the most sensitive topics is that of the individual and of his role in the defense system. You often speak about this and you always invoke Comrade Tito and his attitude to the individual. Thus in your editorial for the festive issue of the illustrated newspaper FRONT (for 4 May this year) you wrote that the "attitude to man must be the purpose and content of all activities in the buildup of the country's security." However, it happens that at times this principle is not followed in practice, and the individual is lost in some kind of sterile phrases, in someone's neglect, or in someone's (let us also say this) bureaucratic attitude. It goes without saying that we have in mind only individual cases.

How can such cases be eradicated, and in what way would it be possible to raise the defense level of the human factor so that our people will be able to achieve their revolutionary goals?

Answer: Speaking freely, Tito's entire revolutionary work is essentially nothing other than a long struggle for man, for expanding the boundaries of his freedom, for his dignity, and his happiness. Man is the main factor of every progress and most certainly the key factor of our defense. Man is at the very center of our military doctrine, he interprets the defense concept, and he ensures its efficient implementation with committed activity. Without the ideologically-politically aware, morally strong, and professionally well-trained individual, without this key link, our defense system would not be what it is even if we had at our disposal very large quantities of first-class military equipment.

The entire school system, the system of training and education in our army, and all our normative and other documents are based precisely on the premise that man has been and continues to be the main factor of our defense strength. This principle has been consistently implemented in practice in the entire postwar development of our armed forces. However, unfortunately even today it still sometimes happens that this principle is disregarded in various ways, and in this connection the worst excesses are those in which human dignity is insulted.

There are many reasons for this and they are most frequently of a subjective nature, ranging from idleness, prejudices, and errors to the lack of knowledge and inadequate professional, defense, and general standards. In my addresses to cadets and students of military schools on several occasions in recent years I emphasized -- not without grounds -- that leadership is the most difficult task. Until now we have not devoted enough attention to this essential question in our system of officers' training. Knowledge and the methodical aspects of training have also been neglected, as well as the complicated relationship between subordinates and superiors. At times this relationship has been reduced to the mere framework of military subordination. If humanism and comradeship are taken away from this relationship, then what remains is only a barren shell that does not correspond to the profound humane character of our army and the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. For this reason we strive in this respect to fill the gaps in the military school system; we strive to ensure that officers, especially younger officers, receive as broad a general and professional education and as broad a general defense knowledge as possible.

There are also quite a few objective difficulties that are encountered by officers and military collectives. The fact is that within the short term of military service (which has been virtually reduced to 14 months in recent years, and which will be 12 months in the future), officers and soldiers must make great efforts to master the modern technical equipment and its operations. They must strive to ensure that an individual acquires the necessary military habits and attitude; that they accomplish the aims of ideological and political education, form harmonious military collectives, and so forth. In addition to all this, the peacetime army must maintain an appropriate level of readiness, protect the borders, secure military establishments and installations, carry out projects in the development of defense infrastructure, and in many cases, also be engaged in projects for general social needs, provide assistance in natural calamities, protect people and their property, and so forth. The army is justly expected not to fail anywhere. In many cases this exhausts people and leads to "summary treatment" to ensure that the goals are achieved.

Among soldiers there are some -- although, to tell the truth, not many -- a social and educationally neglected young men with whom the officers and military collectives struggle for days and even months to bring them into accord with the norms of life of

any organized collective. In such cases patience sometimes runs short and behavior is manifested that is unacceptable for the relations and morals that are characteristic of our army.

Question: How can these "slips" from the natural trends of relations in our army be prevented?

Answer: The methods and means are various and I will mention here only some of them. First of all, I think that in the communities where there have been occurrences of an arrogant and inhumane attitude toward the individual, it is necessary to change the conditions and methods of work which make the reproduction of these attitudes possible. All factors of training and education must be engaged in this sphere and the most responsible officers of the unit and LC organizations must play a special role in this connection. It is necessary to create a climate that will make it possible to openly discuss the mistakes of individuals, either ordinary soldiers or officers, at the meetings of the LC basic organizations, the basic organization of the Federation of Socialist Youth, and the military collectives. Briefly, it is necessary to reassert criticism and self-criticism because they have been tested as one of the most reliable barriers against mistakes and excesses in all spheres of activity, including the sphere of activity discussed here.

In cases of gross violations of relationships the officers and all other responsible factors must be most strictly called to account.

Question: The need for more aggressive political activity is often emphasized in our country, as you stressed at the June conference on political work in the armed forces. What is the essence of this aggressive activity?

Answer: We must not permit ourselves to lag behind events and let other forces take the initiative and leave them scope for activity. The conditions of life and work are becoming more and more complicated and therefore demands are also becoming greater and greater. All this is a challenge for all progressive forces in our society and we must respond to this challenge as effectively as possible. Herein lies the great role of the political worker and of political work in general.

We cannot live under the illusion that unfavorable social trends that hamper self-management and reduce the influence of the workers class on the main trends of social development have no effect on the moral-political state of members of our armed forces. The nationalist and all other types of antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces are attacking the Yugoslav People's Army more than ever before. The activities of the nationalist forces are aimed at weakening the social role and position of the army and its internal relations. Hence we must spare no effort to prevent them in these designs, to strengthen the army's unity and moral-political state, and to leave the enemy no room for his activity. It is with our work and behavior that we must constantly continue to confirm the Yugoslav character of our army, as we have done during the entire postwar period.

I wish to emphasize that the level of development of our armed forces and the circumstances in which we live require that the content, didactic-methodological, material, and cadre aspects of the political work among us be adapted to existing needs. Political work cannot be oriented to itself; it must serve the development of the ideological-political awareness, the constant strengthening of the moral-political state and combat readiness, and a more effective struggle against various negative phenomena in the military organization.

This implies that it must move in the mainstream of life and that it must be oriented to people, to every individual in our ranks, ranging from the 19-year old young men who come from different communities, possess different levels of education, have different customs, and at times also bring with them their prejudices and their vices, to the retired officers who have spent their entire lives in building up our army. This is why we are updating our political work programs and taking the necessary educational and training measures to make this work even more aggressive, comprehensive, and oriented to everyday live in military collectives. It goes without saying that these complicated demands cannot be met through former methods and that political workers alone cannot achieve all this.

Question: How can the military press be of use in all that we have discussed? Can it join this battle to a greater extent than it has done in the past?

Answer: I call attention to the fact that the promoters of antisocialist and anti-Yugoslav activities abroad strive to mutually link and team up with like-minded people inside the country. We will oppose them primarily by raising the level of social awareness and with greater commitment and flexibility of all subjective forces within the military organization. What is therefore needed are intensive ideological work and information dissemination in order to effectively destroy the enemy propaganda and strengthen confidence of members of the Yugoslav People's Army in the LC and all values of our social system. It goes without saying that the army press can play a primary role in all this by accurately and comprehensively informing the army public.

In the period of increasingly noticeable divisions between and self-isolation within the republican and provincial boundaries, some newspapers in society act as interpreters of interests of their own communities and show a lack of feeling for the interests of the country as a whole. It is by the nature of their work that members of our army live and work on the territory of the entire country; thus different visions of certain events in the individual communities can at times obscure their perspective in the search for an answer to the question of what is the truth. We have good grounds to expect considerable assistance from the army information media in this important political task.

Question: And finally, Comrade Admiral, do you want to point out anything else to to convey something else to our readers through this newspaper?

Answer: Well, perhaps let me emphasize once again the entire complicated nature of the period in which we live, a fact from which emanates the obligation of all members of the army, and consequently also of all people engaged in the military press, to struggle for the fulfillment of all responsible duties and tasks in a completely committed and creative manner. Readers in our army are equally interested in the situation in the whole of Yugoslavia. Hence, in writing about the key army and social topics, it is your duty, as a general Yuglsav newspaper, always to provide timely, true, and convincing information. You must skillfully and objectively interpret all significant social developments and events, always bearing in mind the interests of Yugoslavia as a whole. As we approach the elections in the LC organizations of the army and in society, the elections for delegates and delegations, and the upcoming LCY Congress, this task of the military press and the press in general becomes even more important. In this respect I wish you great success in your future work.

I congratulate you who are engaged in this difficult and responsible work as well as all readers of your newspaper on the occasion of your important jubilee.